The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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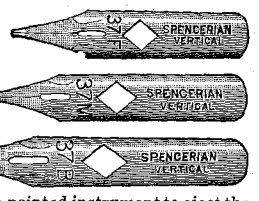

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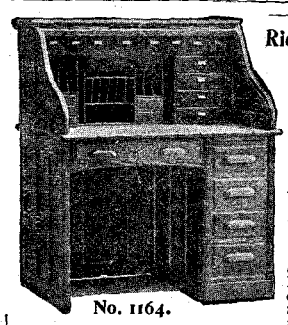

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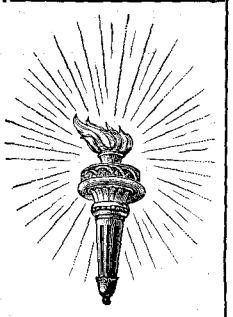

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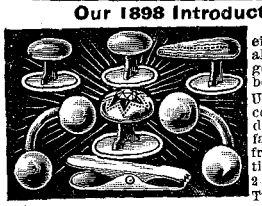

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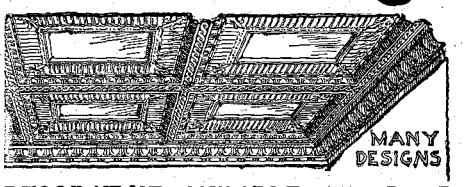

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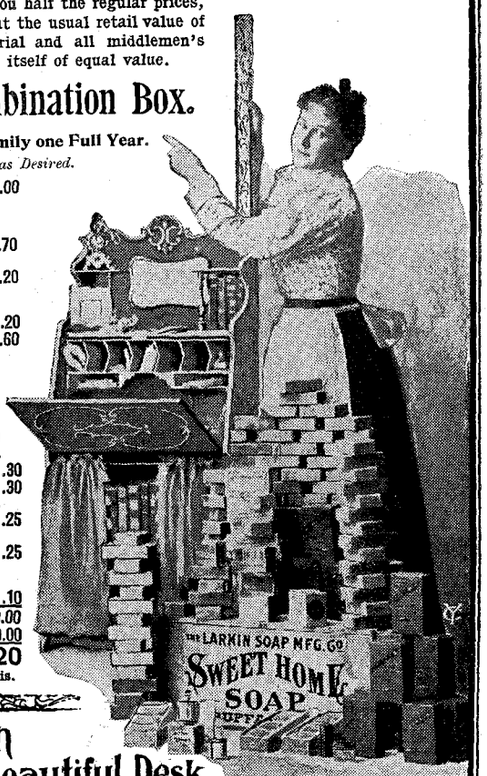

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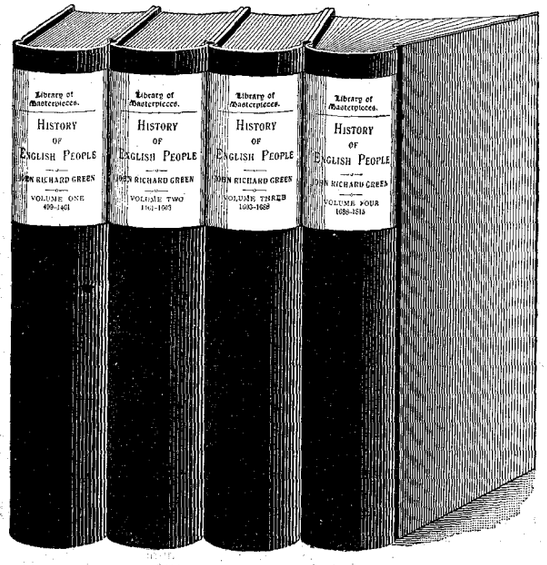

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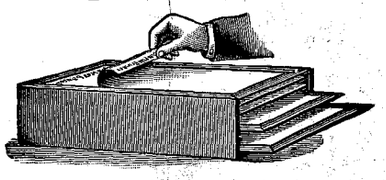

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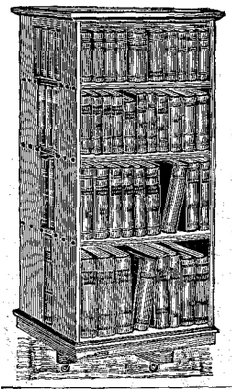

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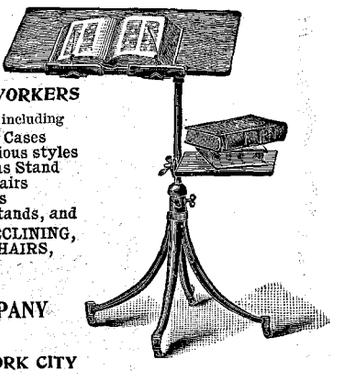

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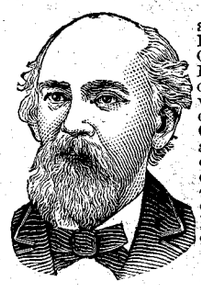

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

ELECTIONS for Representatives in Congress were held in forty-two out of forty-five States of the Union on November 8. In Oregon, Vermont, and Maine such elections had been held prior to November. In thirty-two States, more or less important state officials were chosen; in twenty-one, governors were elected; in thirty-one, state legislatures were chosen, twenty-three of which will elect United States Senators.

As a result of the balloting, the Republican Party will retain control of both Houses of the next Congress (the Fifty-sixth, whose term begins March 4, 1899), increasing the party majority in the Senate and holding the House by a decreased majority.

The following table from the New York *Times* shows the political status of the next House of Representatives and the party losses by States, according to late newspaper returns:

THE NEXT HOUSE.

Rep. Loss.	Opp. Loss.		Rep.	Dem.	Others.
0	0	Alabama	..	9	..
0	0	Arkansas	..	6	..
..	3	California	6	1	..
0	0	Colorado	..	..	2
0	0	Connecticut	4	..	..
0	1	Delaware	1	..	..
0	0	Florida	..	2	..
0	0	Georgia	..	11	..
0	0	Idaho	..	..	1
3	..	Illinois	14	8	..
0	0	Indiana	9	4	..
0	0	Iowa	11	..	..
0	5	Kansas	7	..	1
1	..	Kentucky	3	8	..
0	0	Louisiana	..	6	..
0	0	Maine	4	..	..
2	..	Maryland	4	..	..
2	..	Massachusetts	10	3	..
..	2	Michigan	12	..	..
0	0	Minnesota	7	..	..
0	0	Mississippi	..	7	..
1	.	Missouri	2	13	..
0	0	Montana	..	1	..
0	1	Nebraska	3	..	3
0	0	Nevada	..	..	1
0	0	New Hampshire	2	..	..
2	..	New Jersey	6	2	..
13	..	New York	15	19	..
1	..	North Carolina	2	6	1
0	0	North Dakota	1	..	..
..	1	Ohio	16	5	..
0	0	Oregon	2	..	..
7	..	Pennsylvania	20	10	..
0	0	Rhode Island	2	..	..
0	0	South Carolina	..	7	..
0	2	South Dakota	2	..	..
0	0	Tennessee	2	8	..
0	0	Texas	1	12	..
0	0	Utah	..	1	..
0	0	Vermont	2	..	..
4	..	Virginia	..	10	..
..	2	Washington	2	..	..
1	..	West Virginia	3	1	..
0	0	Wisconsin	10	..	..
0	0	Wyoming	1	..	..
37	17	Totals	186	162	9

These figures make the Republican majority 15 as compared with 47 in the present House. Republicans gain Congressmen in eight States, seven of them west of the Mississippi; Democrats gain in ten States, most notably in New York and Pennsylvania.

From present indications, the next Senate will consist of 55 Republicans, 26 Democrats, 5 Silver men, and 4 Populists, giving the Republicans a clear majority of 20, as compared with 47 Republicans, 33 Democrats, 5 Populists, 3 Independents, and 2 Silver Party—43 opposition, a majority of 2. Republicans will probably gain Senators from California, Delaware, Indiana, Kansas, Nebraska, New York, New Jersey, North Dakota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, through control of the legislatures.

Republicans elected governors in thirteen States; Democrats and Fusionists elected governors in eight States.

Classified by results on the heads of state tickets or control of legislatures, the States afford the following exhibit:

Republican 21.	Democratic-Fusion 20.
California,	Alabama,
Connecticut,	Arkansas,
Delaware,	Colorado,
Illinois,	Florida,
Indiana,	Georgia,
Iowa,	Idaho,
Kansas,	Kentucky,
Maryland,	Louisiana,
Massachusetts,	Minnesota,
Michigan,	Mississippi,
New Hampshire,	Missouri,
New Jersey,	Montana,
New York,	Nebraska,
North Dakota,	Nevada,
Ohio,	North Carolina,
Pennsylvania,	South Carolina,
Rhode Island,	Tennessee,
South Dakota,	Texas,
Washington,	Utah,
Wisconsin,	Virginia.
Wyoming.	

Doubtful—West Virginia.

These noteworthy gubernatorial victories may be mentioned:

New York: Theodore Roosevelt (Rep.) defeated Augustus Van Wyck (Dem.) by a plurality of about 18,000. Governor Black (Rep.) had a plurality of 213,000 in 1896.

Pennsylvania: Col. W. A. Stone (Rep.), as the Quay candidate, received a plurality of about 120,000, polling about 473,068 votes to 353,742 cast for George A. Jenks (Dem.) and 132,006 cast for Rev. S. C. Swallow (Proh. Ind.). John Wanamaker led a persistent anti-Quay campaign.

Massachusetts: Governor Roger Wolcott (Rep.) was reelected for a fourth term by a plurality of about 33,500, compared to 154,500 in 1896.

Tennessee: Benton McMillin (Dem.) received a plurality of about 15,000, compared to a Democratic plurality of 6,854 in 1896.

Michigan: Gov. Hazen S. Pingree (Rep.) was reelected, de-

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spite Republican opposition, by a plurality of about 55,000. His plurality in 1896 exceeded 83,000.

Minnesota: John Lind (Fusion) defeated William H. Eustis (Rep.) by a plurality of about 15,000. In 1896 the Republican candidate defeated Mr. Lind by a plurality of 3,496; McKinley's plurality in the State was 53,875.

Winconsin: Gov. Edward Scofield was reelected by a plurality of about 30,000 compared to 95,724 in 1896.

Kansas: W. E. Stanley (Rep.) received a plurality of about 13,000, defeating Gov. J. W. Leedy (Fus.) whose plurality in 1896 was 7,511.

Nebraska: William A. Poynter (Fus.) received a plurality of about 2,500; the Fusion plurality on the state ticket in 1897 was 13,819; the plurality for Bryan in 1896, 13,576.

Colorado: Charles S. Thomas (Fus.) received a plurality approximating 50,000. The Fusion plurality for governor in 1896 was 15,773; the plurality for Bryan, 134,882.

California: Henry T. Gage (Rep.) defeated James G. Maguire (Dem.) by about 18,000; the Democratic plurality for governor in 1896 was 1,209.

Among the personal results of wide interest may be recorded the retirement of Representative Jerry Simpson (Pop.) of Kansas; the defeat of Representative J. H. Walker (Rep.) of the House Committee on Banking and Currency; the election of Representative Joseph C. Sibley (Dem.) from a strong Republican district in Pennsylvania; the defeat of Representative Lemuel E. Quigg (Rep.), county chairman in New York City, by Col. William Astor Chanler (Dem.); the defeat of Representatives Todd and Botkin (Fusionists) in Michigan and Kansas; and the probable retirement of Senators Stewart (Sil.) of Nevada, Allen (Pop.) of Nebraska, White (Dem.) of California, Murphy (Dem.) of New York, Gray (Dem.) of Delaware, Smith (Dem.) of New Jersey, Roach (Dem.) of North Dakota, Turpie (Dem.) of Indiana, and Mitchell (Dem.) of Wisconsin.

The newspapers find all sorts of lessons in the outcome: indorsement of the Administration's Philippine policy; warning against "imperialism"; rebuke to "Bryanism"; rebuke to "Algerism"; vindication of Boss Quay; condemnation of Boss Croker; mandate for currency reform; notice that the currency is all right as it is; approval of the war with Spain, etc. It is also maintained that the elections reveal no special significance.

Quotations from editorials below show various opinions which prevail:

VERDICT ON EXPANSION.

Victory on National Issues.—"Had it not been for *The Inter Ocean* and a few other courageous Republican newspapers, this campaign of slander and misrepresentation [criticism of the War Department] might have been more effective. Single-handed, *The Inter Ocean* turned the tide in Chicago, and, with a few other newspapers, succeeded in making national interests prominent in most of the Western States.

"Wherever Republicans were united on the war issue the results are very encouraging. We have lost only one State that gave its electoral vote to McKinley, and we have made gains in States like Nebraska and Kansas, carried by Bryan. In Minnesota local issues and rivalries were thrown to the front, and more than usual disaffection prevailed on account of the alleged treatment of certain regiments of the National Guard sent to the front. But in most of the States the paramount issue of McKinley's policy was the one that appealed to voters. Had McKinley been a candidate for President this year he would have, on the returns, received a larger electoral vote than in 1896.

"The fact that there is a Republican majority in the House, and that the complexion of the several legislatures assures a Republican majority in the Senate after the 4th of March, 1899, is most important to the future of the country. The House has little to do with treaties, but the Senate may modify or reject, and thus embarrass the executive. But in this election the expansion policy has been indorsed. A treaty of peace approved by the President is likely to have the required majority in the Senate, and the country will not be halted in its march toward a higher destiny."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.), Chicago.*

The People Want Expansion.—"The people of Pennsylvania did not overlook the robbery of the state treasury by Quay because they are wholly depraved and believe politicians should be allowed to rob public treasuries. The people of New York did not ignore the canal steal by which $3,000,000 was realized by the Republican state officials because they like that sort of thing. Ohio did not reverse its off-year record because it was enamored of Mark Hanna. Nor did other States approve of various Republican misdeeds when they indorsed the candidates of that party.

"The country will put up with almost anything short of anarchy rather than indorse a proposition to throw away the fruits of costly war. Expansion and sound money were the paramount issues before the people, and it is to be noted that wherever these issues were not lost sight of the Democrats were defeated. In Illinois the Republicans suffered losses, but they can thank their anarchist governor for that. In Pennsylvania Democratic newspapers like the Philadelphia *Record* devoted as much space to opposing expansion as to fighting thieving officials, and the people let the latter go and took care of expansion to the extent of 150,000 majority. All of the prominent Democratic newspapers of New York except *The Journal* declared that the country must not grow, and all they said against the canal thieves was said in vain."—*The Tribune (Dem.), Sioux City, Iowa.*

Not an "Expansion" Victory.—"There is almost universal agreement outside the White House that Roosevelt was elected, not because but in spite of his talk in favor of Imperialism. Richard Croker hit the nail on the head when he said:

> The chief cause of Van Wyck's defeat was the popularity of the soldier candidate. Had Roosevelt run for governor the day after he arrived from Cuba, he would have been elected by 100,000 majority. Had the election been held a week later, he would have been defeated by 25,000. If Admiral Dewey ran for President of the United States to-morrow on the Democratic ticket, he would carry every State in the Union. Had Admiral Dewey opposed Roosevelt as the Democratic candidate for governor, the Republicans would have been overwhelmed. The Democracy of Greater New York never did better.

"For an indication of the sentiment of one Western State on 'expansion' we have only to refer to the case of Minnesota, where the Republicans appealed for support of their candidate for governor on the ground that, to quote from their leading organ, the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, 'a Democratic victory next Tuesday, in whatever State or district it occurs, will be a victory for Spain, and that every vote cast for John Lind in this State, or for Democratic candidates for Congress or for the legislature, will be a vote for Spain.' The people elected Lind by a big majority. Lind broke a record of Republican governors for forty years.

"Another Republican leader who has been outspoken against expansion is Pingree of Michigan. He was reelected by a tremendous majority.

"No, Mr. McKinley, it was not a triumph for imperialism that occurred in this country on Tuesday, much as you may wish to have it so considered."—*The Times (Nat. Dem.), Hartford, Conn.*

Satisfaction and Admonition.—"The result is satisfactory for several reasons. In the first place, it is eminently satisfactory to the people of Maine because it insures the reelection of Hon. Thomas B. Reed to the Speakership. It means the right man in the right place. Just now, when public affairs are in a particularly critical situation, it would be a public misfortune to have Mr. Reed superseded by an untried man in that post of great power and responsibility, and the country is to be congratulated on the prospect that he will wield the gavel for another term. . .

"And yet there is admonition as well as gratification for the Republican Party, and especially the Republican Administration. The latter has saved itself by the skin of its teeth from defeat in the House of Representatives. The vote shows plainly that the great, conservative East is not in favor of the policy of expansion, that it does not want the country to embroil itself in the affairs of the Old World by annexing a group of Malay islands teeming with millions of savage and half-civilized people, to govern whom would be likely to tax the energies and resources of the nation and strain its institutions dangerously. This is the clearly expressed opinion of the East. The West to be sure is more radical, and the farther you go toward the Pacific coast the stronger appears to be the sentiment in favor of annexing the Philippines. That, however, by no means settles the matter. Gaged by the Congressional elections, public opinion is almost

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evenly divided on this question, taking the country altogether, and it is always to be remembered that only such solution as commands the approval of two thirds of the Senate can be accepted. The general result of the elections admonishes the Administration to go slowly on the Philippines and to reform the War Department."—*The Advertiser* (*Rep.*), *Portland, Me.*

The War the Issue.—"It is both right and reasonable that the Administration which, despite its mistakes, carried this glorious war to a successful conclusion, should receive a vote of confidence. It is both right and reasonable that the policy of expansion, ever the policy of the American people since Jefferson annexed the Louisianas, should receive the approval of the American voters, Republican and Democratic.

"The Democratic national leaders have been narrow and stupid beyond belief, and *The Journal* and *Examiner* have warned them time and again of the inevitable results of their stupidity. The Democratic press and the Democrats in Congress urged and brought on the war, but the Democratic leaders, under the control of Bailey, influenced by petty jealousy, forced the Democratic Party into an attitude of opposition to the very war they had brought on; forced it further into an attitude of opposition to the Democratic policy of expansion, to the very principles of Jefferson, the father of American Democracy.

"The suicidal attitude of the Democratic leaders began with opposition to the annexation of Hawaii. These leaders purposed driving a Democratic Congress into caucus to oppose annexation. *The Journal* sent its representative editors to Washington, fought this caucus, broke it up, and prevented the Democracy from making a formal and conspicuous ass of itself on that occasion. But the narrowness of the leaders continued, and developed a tendency to oppose every Republican act, even tho it embodied a Democratic principle.

"The Democratic defeat is not due to the Democratic people, or to Democratic principles, but to Democratic leaders. They, having brought on the war, refused to share the honors of the war, or to acquire for the people the lasting benefits of the war. The Democratic leaders do not speak for the Democracy, and Republicans have everywhere been elected with the aid of Democratic votes."—*W. R. Hearst, in The Journal* (*Dem.*), *New York.*

THE CURRENCY ISSUE.

Chances of Currency Legislation.—"Strictly party questions will not be of overwhelming importance in the Congress that begins next March. It is questions on which each party is more or less divided, or has not yet taken a definite stand, that will give the Administration anxiety. Of these the currency is the most interesting among home questions, because there is a bill pending in the House on which the Republicans had secured something like agreement, and which is a really effective sound-money bill. It is not likely to be passed by the House this winter, and if it were, it could not go through the Senate as now constituted. What will be its fate in the next Congress is hard to say. Probably the Senate would accept it if really urged by the President. The House might do so, but it is doubtful. The Republicans have made gains in Kansas, Michigan, Wyoming, and California, at the expense mostly of the silver men. Their losses have been in the East, in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and in Illinois, which ranks in this matter more with the East than with the extreme West. None of the Democrats elected in these States are likely to be silver men; some of them might vote for the principle of the pending bill. There will be no legislation for silver, nor even any resolutions like those of Senator Teller. Whether the next Congress will give us positive legislation anchoring the currency on the gold standard is doubtful. If the Administration pressed it in good faith and with energy, it might succeed. Mr. McKinley may prefer to keep the question open in hopes of profiting by it in 1900. That would be an ignoble policy. It would not be impossible."—*The Times* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

HANNA TO MCKINLEY: "We'll have to keep our eyes on that fellow."
—*The Herald, New York.*

Currency Pledges.—"As to the Republicans, they have now an opportunity to keep their pledges as to currency reform from which they have excused themselves heretofore. There can be no dodging with safety now. They have the initiative in determining the destiny of the country in dealing with extraneous territory acquired. This is a weighty responsibility and demands an abandonment of much of their partizanship and a devotion to the greater interests of the nation which is hardly promised by anything in the history of the party. If the party shall rise to this height of statesmanship, its chance for continued supremacy will be excellent. If it fails in either respect, it must look out for breakers ahead. It has not this time escaped scathless, nor by virtue of its own doings."—*The Journal* (*Dem.*), *Milwaukee.*

Democratic Opportunity.—"We have had ample experience of the insolence of the Republican machine when in unrestricted power. One needs only to glance over the history of the Fifty-fifth Congress to appreciate its supreme contempt for the Constitution, law, and the rights of the people, whenever, for the time being, they could be safely defied. We can count with confidence upon a continuation of Republican-Party methods and practises in both branches of the national legislature for the next two years, and upon the logical result of loot and monopoly legislation upon the public mind. With a strong and militant minority in the House of Representatives, the Democracy will enjoy an excellent opportunity to lay the foundations for success in 1900, when success will be a much more vital object than it was in 1898."—*The Times* (*Dem.*), *Washington, D. C.*

Enough of Free Silver and Populism?—"Of the 90 Senators on March 4 next only 26 will be Democrats, 4 less than one third.

"In the elections of 1872 the Democrats got only 20 Senators. But that was 20 out of a Senate of 74 members. In the elections of 1874 this representation was raised to 29. And since then the Democrats have always had just a few less or just a few more than the Republicans.

"Twenty-two of these 26 Senators will be from eleven Southern States. One will be a hold-over from Delaware, which now has a Republican legislature. One will be a sound-money hold-over from Kentucky. The two remaining will be from Utah, which has only three electoral votes. There will be no Democratic Senator from the North or Northwest or the Pacific slope. There will be no Democratic Senator from Maryland, West Virginia, or North Carolina.

"In all, the Democratic Senators will represent 129 electoral votes—much less than one third of the total electoral vote.

"Has not the Democracy had enough of free silver and Populism?"—*The World* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

"The Democratic Party has existed since the early days of the republic, and more than any other party has dominated the affairs of the country. It survived the great success of the Republican Party that followed the abolition of slavery and the Civil War. Such a party should have a great vital force, but the departure from the old paths and the espousal of Bryanism have brought it to a state which has rendered it incapable of taking full advantage of a great election opportunity.

"The election of yesterday may be considered as having given the final blow to the silver issue. If the party leaders are wise they will not incorporate that fallacy in the platform of 1900. The elimination of the Chicago-platform heresies and a return to the true principles of Democracy will be the only sure way of rees-

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tablishing the party strength and returning it to its power and prestige."—*The Banner* (*Dem*), *Nashville, Tenn.*

SIGNIFICANCE OR INSIGNIFICANCE?

No Comfort to Calamity-Howlers.—"In all candor we fail to see any special significance in the election of Tuesday last. We observe that several of our Northern exchanges, notably the New York *Times* and the Baltimore *Sun*, say that the election was a stinging rebuke to the McKinley Administration.

"We do not so regard it. That there is dissatisfaction in certain quarters with the McKinley Administration, and that the great body of Democrats and many Republicans are opposed to this policy of territorial expansion, that many people are not satisfied with the manner in which the war was conducted, we have no sort of doubt. But for an off year the so-called rebuke to the Administration seems to us to be very gentle. . . . . .

"In short, we do not see any reason why the business of the country should be unsettled or disturbed by the result of the election on Tuesday. There is certainly nothing to indicate that the free-silver cause has gained any strength, nothing to indicate that it will triumph in the year 1900. It will be twelve months before the Congress elected on Tuesday will convene, and in the mean time business will have a rest even from the agitation of free silver in the halls of Congress. The business situation is quite satisfactory, and we hope and expect to see great industrial activity and general prosperity throughout the length and breadth of this great land. There is no comfort whatever in the situation to the pessimists and to the calamity-howlers."—*The Times* (*Dem.*), *Richmond.*

Illogical and Surprising Results.—"The national issues in this year's campaigns were sound money and the Administration's policy in the war with Spain. They were very clearly defined, and there was every reason why both should be heartily indorsed. The argument in favor of sound money was as strong as when presented in 1896, and when it prevailed. The argument as to the war was most cogent. Brilliant victories had been won, under the Administration's direction, on land and sea, and the contention with the enemy brought to a speedy and triumphant close. What was the duty, therefore, of those who favored sound money and rejoiced in the country's martial achievements? Clearly to support the candidates who stood distinctly and directly for the two issues involved.

"What we have as the result of yesterday's elections is in some cases as illogical as it is surprising. Sound-money candidates have been defeated in sound-money localities, and apathy in a number of States leaves sentiment as to the war an open question there.

"We shall, doubtless, straighten these things out for ourselves in time, but the immediate effect of them, both at home and abroad, will not benefit the country. Europe in particular is likely to be misled."—*The Star* (*Ind.*), *Washington.*

Administration Strengthened.—"For an 'off-year' election the Republicans appear to have come through yesterday's ordeal very well indeed. Present indications point to the return of a majority of Republican candidates to Congress, thus assuring the control of the Fifty-sixth Congress to the party now in power. This result in favor of the party in power at a congressional election immediately following a Presidential campaign is rather unusual, and on this account will be all the more gratifying to the Administration, by whom it will naturally be taken as a splendid indorsement. Whatever may have been the cause of this congressional victory, whether it was the result of Democratic apathy and division, of a fear of free-silver agitation, or of sentiments growing out of the late war, it is certain that the Administration will be strengthened in its new policy of expansion by yesterday's expression of the popular will."—*The Free Press* (*Nat. Dem.*), *Detroit.*

"It is difficult to see any verdict in the election, unless on the Pacific coast, on the new issues that have arisen in the last year, either those connected with the conduct of the war or with its results. The American people makes up its mind before expressing it and waits for concrete policies. Public opinion will be clearer on these points after the next session of Congress."—*The Commercial Advertiser* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

NEW YORK.

Hope in Roosevelt.—"There is no result of the election which the nation at large will contemplate with greater satisfaction than the success of Roosevelt in New York by a decisive majority. That gallant officer and vigorously honest man was assailed by journals pretending to be independent as a creature and puppet of Platt's. The fact was the opposite. Every one knew that his candidacy was forced on the Platt organization by his splendid character and wide popularity. His success was in spite of the handicap that he had to carry in the form of the canal abuses of the previous Republican Administration. It shows what might be done if party leaders were always above reproach in integrity and patriotism.

"It is one of the worst indictments of Plattism in New York that it makes possible the greater infamies of Crokerism. There is a hope that a clean and vigorous administration, such as Governor Roosevelt can give the State of New York, will fortify the Republican Party there behind the impregnable bulwark of a good record. If that is done the uncertainty that is nearly always projected into our national elections by the position of the first State in population as a doubtful State will be removed.

"Thoughtful citizens everywhere will find reason for rejoicing in Roosevelt's success, and will hope for results from it extending beyond State lines."—*The Despatch* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Pittsburg.*

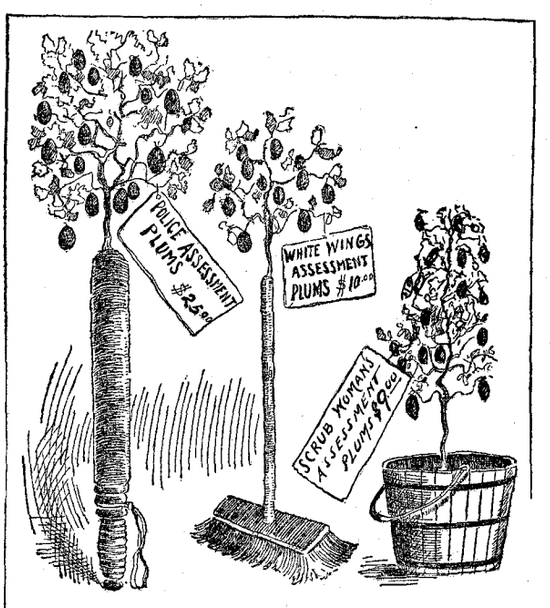
"Exit Croker?"—"As *The Journal* predicted, the election of Theodore Roosevelt in New York causes no great gloom among Western Democrats. . . . The Democracy of the present may be visionary and illogical. It may pursue false gods and run wild after unbalanced leaders. But it is composed, generally speaking, of clean-minded, upright, and patriotic men. For ourselves, we can not believe that the same political roof can cover William J. Bryan and Richard Croker—the one a man of pure life, the other a cutthroat and a gambler.

"The so-called Democracy of Richard Croker has been an incubus on the party. Let the party cast it off. To lose New York without Croker would be better than to gain it with him. And, now that it has been shown that with the assistance of all the vicious elements of New York life he can only lead his following to disaster, why should even time-servers and dodgers in the party respect him?

"The Democratic Party may have reason to thank the Lord for the election of 1898, if it should result in the permanent obliteration of Richard Croker as a political factor."—*The Journal* (*Ind. Dem.*), *Chicago.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

"Glory! Glory!"—"The people of Pennsylvania have once more made it known that they have no sympathy with vitupera-



THE LATEST SHAKE-DOWN.

Through local machine statesmanship even these are made to blossom and bear fruit. —*The Dispatch, Pittsburg.*

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tion and sensation. Not a dollar has been stolen from the public funds, and everybody knows it. The entire Treasury system has been reformed, and the Republican Party under Governor Stone is fully capable of bringing about all other reforms that may be necessary. All that Dr. Swallow, Mr. Jenks, Mr. Wanamaker, and the Philadelphia newspapers were able to accomplish was to throw doubt into a few congressional districts. If their raid upon Republicanism has resulted in sending additional Democratic members to Congress they are welcome to enjoy their victory. But Pennsylvania remains Republican; malice, envy, spite, and misrepresentation have been repudiated; the Swallowcrats and Wanamakerites have been repulsed and thrashed all along the line and have been left without a single leg to stand on; William A. Stone will be governor of Pennsylvania for four years, and a Republican Senator will be sent by the Republican, anti-Wanamaker legislature to Washington.

"Glory! Glory! Pennsylvania!"—*The Inquirer* (*Quay Rep.*), *Philadelphia, Pa.*

Quay and the People.—"We should all be fair to Senator Quay, and frankly concede to him every leaf of the laurel in his wreath of victory. The most respectable and public-spirited newspapers in the State opposed him and his candidates; Dr. Swallow and Mr. Jenks, and, more powerful than either or both, Mr. Wanmaker, swept through the Commonwealth, making earnest, impassioned protests against Quay and Quayism. To overthrow such formidable forces was to win a notable triumph, and Mr. Quay did it. Let him have full credit for again conquering the patriotism, intelligence, and integrity of the Commonwealth.

"He was helped to do it by the power of organization, by his control of the machinery of the elections, by the counting and returning of his henchmen, and the fraudulent votes cast for his candidates, but by more than any or all these things was he helped and given the victory by the people of Pennsylvania, who deliberately went to the polls and voted to maintain Senator Quay and Quayism in control of the Government. It is to the people that he owes his triumph; they wanted such a ruler to rule over them, to make and administer their laws, and they so declared at the polls. It was their right to do it, and they exercised it as foolishly as did the Frogs that elected King Stork to rule over and devour them."—*The Ledger* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Philadelphia.*

Distorted Political Ideals.—"The voters there are still fond of being bossed by Matthew Quay and have chosen one of his henchmen to be governor. 'Thou shall not steal' was not a platform that could elect Dr. Swallow. The popular taste often passes understanding, and the popular taste in Pennsylvania is absolutely beyond comprehension, unless we accept the belief that the voters of that State deliberately prefer dishonesty to honesty in the administration of public affairs. They may do this with their own self-respect, but, as they have already learned, while doing so they forfeit the esteem of honest men who are located where political ideals are not so strangely distorted."—*The Journal* (*Ind.*), *Providence, R. I.*

"Thus Pennsylvania finds herself more firmly in the grip of the boss than ever. It almost seems as if she liked it. If that is the case, those who desire purification of politics there have a herculean if not a hopeless task before them. Many are discouraged because the system is such that if one boss is defeated they expect another to occupy his place. Even the leaders of opposing parties have so many common meeting-points that there is no reliable organization through which war can be made on the public scandal-breeders of the State. The situation is dark indeed, and the only hope it carries is that perhaps it is the darkness which precedes the dawn."—*The Transcript* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Boston.*

OTHER STATES.

Kansas and Fusion.—"Kansas has once more swung into the Republican column, and the best administration the State has ever had has failed to receive an indorsement at the polls. Defeat is due to the failure of Populist strongholds to return their usual majorities. The returns show that the Populists can not charge their defeat to the refusal of Democrats to support their candidates. Surprising gains for the Fusionists were made in the cities. The Western counties gave the Republicans the majorities which saved their ticket.

"Kansas must be placed in the list of doubtful States in 1900. The voters of Kansas will never be content to permanently instal the Republican bosses who have absolute control of the political machinery in that State. Kansas would not to-day indorse the gold standard and the domination of trusts if the national issues were squarely presented and the anti-Republican forces thoroughly united. A complete reorganization along national lines is a political necessity in Kansas. The Populists must overcome their prejudices against Democrats and give liberal Republicans who are unalterably opposed to the gold standard every recognition.

"The election returns of 1898 show that the same kind of a campaign which was made in 1896 will win in 1900. The Fusionists have lost in Kansas and Nebraska, but they have, in all probability, reclaimed Minnesota and South Dakota, made Kentucky a Democratic certainty, and shown surprising gains in Illinois, Maryland, and all Eastern States.

"A conference between Kansas Populists and Democratic leaders looking to a thorough cooperation in 1900 should not be delayed an unnecessary day. It will take the enthusiastic support of all anti-Republicans to win, and the petty prejudices which stand in the way of success must be permanently cast aside."—*The Times* (*Dem.*), *Kansas City.*

Ohio Victory Surpasses Expectations.—"Last, but almost chief in the extent and character of the victory achieved stands Ohio. The President's State has given his party one of the greatest majorities ever known. The Buckeye Republicans have stood by their President in splendid style. Almost everything that they hoped to carry has been won, and the victory surpasses expectations.

"Altogether, the country has done well for an off year, when novel and distracting issues and events combined to derange party lines and cause a light vote. It was a pretty good Republican day, and the President has no reason to doubt the support of the nation in all wise and patriotic labor he has still to perform."—*The Leader* (*Rep.*), *Cleveland.*

Personal Triumph in Michigan.—"The election in Michigan, as in New York, was a popular tribute to a vigorous and potential personality. In New York it was a personal triumph for the Republican nominee, as shown by his unexpected inroads upon the citadel of Tammany power. In Michigan it was a triumph for Pingreeism.

"The Pingree machine has vanquished all other machines in the Wolverine State. As a party boss Governor Pingree's supremacy is now established by a plurality of 55,000, which can not be regarded in any other light than as a remarkable personal victory. Whatever may be said of the peculiar Populistic notions of Michigan's erratic governor, it will not be denied that he has a strong hold upon the people. His success in Michigan politics is another proof of the fact that the people like originality and aggressiveness in popular leaders, even tho they may be classed as eccentric in their notions of government."—*The Times-Herald* (*McKin. Ind.*), *Chicago.*

North Carolina Regeneration.—"The [Dem.] victory is more than a partizan victory. It is a triumph of the great army of Democrats in the State, aided by the more patriotic members of the three other parties in the State. It is a triumph of virtue and decency, and means a moral regeneration of the political life of the State.

"The first effect of the great victory will be to make the women of the State feel that their appeals for protection have been heard and answered. It will forever remove the humiliation that lady teachers in the public schools feel when they have to go to incompetent negroes to obtain employment to teach in the public schools.

"Following will come a higher moral tone in public life. Instead of electing men with smirched characters to office, the old Jeffersonian test, 'Is he fit, is he honest, is he capable?' will be restored, and men who are ambitious for public honors will find that they can not be obtained except by honorable and competent men. The day has passed for putting ignorant and corrupt men in high official position.

"This election also means that the laws of the State will be made and executed by white men, who will not allow partizan considerations to induce them to deny or delay justice. But, while this election puts white men on guard, it does not mean that any negro shall be injured in any way. The same spirit of justice that controlled the Democratic Party from Vance to Carr will animate it now that it comes back to power. It will owe the negro nothing politically, and it will not put him in office anywhere over white men, but there is reason why every industrious negro should rejoice that a just party will control the affairs of government."—*The News and Observer* (*Dem.*), *Raleigh, N. C.*

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LABOR CONSPIRACY AND PICKETING.

A WISCONSIN jury has acquitted three labor leaders of the charge of conspiracy made against them for posting pickets during a strike. The chief defendant in the case was Thomas I. Kidd, secretary of the International Woodworkers' Union, who directed a strike against the Paine Lumber Company at Oshkosh last summer and stationed pickets to persuade non-union men not to enter the service of the company. The jury took an hour to agree upon a verdict acquitting the defendants of unlawful conspiracy to injure the company's business. Commenting on the case the Chicago *Journal* says:

"The right to 'picket' has always existed, but the exercise of it has been fought and denounced and stigmatized as a crime since union labor first resorted to it. Talking to a man in a public street has been branded as a penitentiary offense by men who had previously come together in the air-tight back office of some coal-mine or lumber-yard and agreed to cut the price of labor over half a State and fine any member of the agreement that offered more.

"Employers have been unfair. If it is conspiracy to meet a man on the highway and persuade him not to sell his labor under a certain price, it is conspiracy to take a number of operators into a back office and make a cast-iron agreement not to pay workmen over a certain price. If the employers' agreement is not conspiracy, neither is the employees'.

"The Oshkosh court seems to have so decided. Workingmen can make their agreements and carry on their negotiations where they meet. The decision will probably be upheld, and employers who want to be fair and who want to be law-abiding will have to concede to their employees the same right to free speech that they themselves exercise."

Of the issues involved [see decision of Massachusetts supreme court against maintenance of a patrol by strikers as constituting one means of intimidation, THE LITERARY DIGEST, November 7, 1896] the Chicago *Evening Post* says:

"The chief and important issue in the case was the legal right of picketing. The State asserted that picketing is in the nature of a criminal conspiracy to injure the business of the firm or company against which it is directed. The defense earnestly contended that picketing unaccompanied by violence or threats of violence was perfectly legitimate and proper. The responsibility of the strike organizers and directors for the rioting which attended the Oshkosh dispute was also debated.

"There can be no doubt that the jury's verdict means that the evidence presented by the prosecution failed to establish criminal conspiracy, and that in the opinion of the jurors the defendants had acted within their legal right in conducting the strike. The establishment of a picket system for the purpose of persuading outsiders to abstain from applying for the positions abandoned by the strikers is declared by the jury not to amount to criminal conspiracy. The jury can not be supposed to hold that either pickets or strikers may intimidate men seeking employment, and we presume that it found, as a matter of fact, that no evidence of coercion or intimidation sufficient to convict had been presented. The only right upheld, then, is that of moral suasion.

"The verdict is consonant with the trend of modern judicial interpretations of the law of conspiracy. The courts are inclined to take advanced ground in favor of non-aggressive methods by strikers, and it is scarcely astonishing that the Oshkosh jury adopted a similar view of industrial disputes."

Torrens Law Upheld in Illinois.—The Torrens law, providing for the registration of land titles, amended to overcome the constitutional objection which defeated the first enactment in Illinois, has been declared constitutional by the supreme court of the State and thus becomes effective in Chicago (Cook county). The former law, passed in 1895, was held to confer judicial powers upon the county registrar contrary to the constitution of the State. The new law requires an application to register to be made to a court having chancery jurisdiction, the petition being then referred to examiners of titles appointed by the registrar. The Chicago *Times-Herald* describes the method now avaliable as follows:

"Under the Torrens law anybody buying, selling, or exchanging real estate may avail himself or herself of a quick, inexpensive, and absolutely safe method of transfer. The certificate of this transfer, being once established, will be as good, as plain, and as easily convertible security as a note, a registered bond, or any similar evidence of credit. The present Torrens law provides in plain language understood by the average newspaper reader that any person owning real estate in Cook county may—not must—apply to any court of record in this county for a registry of the 'title' to such possession. This application must be under oath as to the ownership of the property involved. Then this application will be submitted to examiners—experts in this line—and if these examiners find that the applicant really owns the property, after the lapse of two years—if no contest is made—the court will grant a certificate of ownership, a 'title,' which is indefeasible and not to be contested successfully anywhere. This certificate, being good, is as easily convertible as any other token of ownership, and will cost, if no contest is made, seventeen dollars, against the abstract fees now charged, ranging from one tenth to nearly one third of the value of the property."

The law does not apply to the whole State, but only to such counties as may approve it by popular vote, Cook county having adopted it about a year ago. The Chicago *Record* refers to the fact that Massachusetts has adopted the system, and considers that "it is cause for local pride that Chicago should have taken the lead in this movement" which has finally succeeded.

GENERAL MILES'S REPORT ON THE WAR.

THE report of Major-General Nelson A. Miles on the operation of the army during the year just past (a report approximating 30,000 words in length) was made public last week. It consists of a clear statement of the commanding general's recommendations concerning military movements, and a review of the operations, as shown in large part by official despatches. By comparing this report with the allegations made by a correspondent of the Kansas City *Star* in the so-called Miles-Alger controversy (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 10) readers may discover a substantial basis for the charges of the correspondent, altho General Miles confines himself to statements of fact and official records, punctuated with praise in particular instances.

We summarize the important points in General Miles's report as follows:

When the war with Spain came on there was a very small army—25,000 men—with tentage, transportation, and camp equipage insufficient for any important military operations; "in fact, quite an amount of valuable transportation including ambulances had been disposed of within the last few years."

When Congress appropriated $50,000,000 for national defense, the purchase of smokeless powder, rapid-fire and machine guns, and other absolutely essential equipments was urged.

In April General Miles recommended the equipment of 50,000 volunteers and a reserve of 40,000 men, which, together with 10,000 "immunes," and the increase of the regular army authorized by Congress, would have made an effective force of 162,597. This "with an auxiliary force of 50,000 natives," says General Miles, "I considered sufficient, and deemed it of the first importance to well equip such a force rather than to partly equip a much larger number."

General Miles considered the war problem as largely a naval one, and he addressed a letter to the Secretary of War pointing out the danger of putting an army into Cuba during the sickly season. Another letter recommended that the volunteers be kept in state camps for sixty days, or until fully and properly equipped; thereafter to be assembled in general camps. He says:

"Congregating tens of thousands of men, many of whom were not uniformed and scarcely any properly equipped, in great camps away from their States, rendered it difficult for them to be properly supplied with food, cooking utensils, camp equipage, blankets, tentage, medical supplies, transportation, etc., and was to a great extent the cause, in my judgment, of the debilitating effect upon the health and strength of the men, who were otherwise in good physical condition. The material necessary to clothe and equip large armies was not even manufactured at that time, and the

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consequent condition of the troops for weeks and months was injurious to the commands in many ways."

The publication of a general order fixing a standard for the minimum of supplies for troops in the service was delayed from May 16 to May 25. Another order specifying the allowance of transportation, tentage, etc., of the medical department, was not published until June 22.

The assembling of troops at Tampa and other points, the despatch of the Philippine expedition "well conducted and eminently successful in every way," the reconnoissance in Cuba by Lieutenants Rowan and Whitney, and the various expeditions with arms and supplies for Cubans, are touched upon.

Cervera's fleet having been definitely located at Santiago, General Shafter received orders to go there. General Miles said that he desired to go with this command, and made a request to that effect of the Secretary of War. Secretary Alger the next day wired that the President wanted to know the earliest moment General Miles could have an expeditionary force ready to go to Porto Rico without the force under General Shafter. Having answered that he could be ready within ten days, the preparation of the Cuban expedition continued. General Miles says that many of the steamers were not suitable for transport service; that, owing to the absence of depots and facilities for handling supplies and war materials for 70,000 men at Tampa, there was great delay in properly equipping the expedition, and, altho further delay was occasioned by report of the sight of Spanish war-vessels, 803 officers and 14,935 men finally sailed on June 14, leaving some 10,000 troops behind for lack of sufficient transportation. Before the expedition sailed, General Miles, according to an official communication quoted in the report, suggested that General Shafter require thorough attention to many important details, asking a number of questions such as, "Do the commanding officers of organizations know exactly where their supplies are?" "Have commanding officers required their transport officers to make a list of the contents of each ship, where stored, the bulk of such stores, and an estimate of how many wagonloads there are in each vessel?" etc.

On June 15 Secretary Alger wired General Miles to report at once at Washington.

A plan of campaign in Cuba following the capture of Santiago was submitted by General Miles, which should consist of a movement of mounted troops, with Porto Principe as a base and all the available force of Garcia and Gomez to assist.

On June 26 General Miles was ordered to organize an expedition to Porto Rico, consisting of a division under General Brooke and such part of General Shafter's command as could be spared.

In the mean time, members of General Garcia's staff had reported to General Miles, and Garcia had accepted General Miles's wishes and suggestions as orders, promptly taking steps to execute the plans of operations. General Miles says of this Cuban cooperation:

"He [Garcia] sent 3,000 men to check any movement of the 12,000 Spaniards stationed at Holguin. A portion of this latter force started to the relief of the garrison at Santiago, but was successfully checked and turned back by the Cuban forces under General Feria. General Garcia also sent 2,000 men, under Perez, to oppose the 6,000 Spaniards at Guantanamo, and they were successful in their object. He also sent 1,000 men, under General Rios, against the 6,000 men at Manzanillo. Of this garrison, 3,500 started to reinforce the garrison at Santiago, and were engaged in no less than thirty combats with the Cubans on their way before reaching Santiago, and would have been stopped had General Garcia's request of June 27 been granted. With additional force of 5,000 men General Garcia besieged the garrison of Santiago, taking up a strong position on the west side and in close proximity to the harbor, and he afterward received General Shafter and Admiral Sampson at his camp near that place. He had troops in the rear as well as on both sides of the garrison at Santiago before the arrival of our troops."

Concerning the siege of Santiago five despatches are reproduced as follows:

Playa del Este, July 1, 1898.—Adjutant-General's Office, United States Army, Washington, D. C.:—Siboney. Had a very heavy engagement today, which lasted from 8 A. M. till sundown. We have carried their outer works and are now in possession of them. There is now about three quarters of a mile of open country between my lines and city. By morning troops will be entrenched and considerable augmentation of force will be there. General Lawton's division and General Bates's brigade, which have been engaged all day in carrying El Caney, which was accomplished at 4 P. M., will be in line and in front of Santiago during the night. I regret to say that our casualties will be above 400. Of these not many are killed.

W. R. SHAFTER, Major-General.

And on the next day the following despatch was received:

Playa del Este, July 3, 1898.—(Camp near Sevilla, Cuba, 3.)—The Secretary of War, Washington:—We have the town well invested on the north and east, but with a very thin line. Upon approaching it we find it of such a character and the defenses so strong it will be impossible to carry it by storm with my present force, and I am seriously considering withdrawing about five miles and taking up a new position on the high ground between the San Juan River and Siboney, with our left at Sardinero, so as to get our supplies to a large extent by means of the railroad, which we can use, having engines and cars at Siboney. Our losses up to date will aggregate a thousand, but list has not yet been made; but little sickness outside of exhaustion from intense heat and exertion of the battle of the day before yesterday and the almost constant fire which is kept up on the trenches. Wagon road to the rear is kept up with some difficulty on account of rains, but I will be able to use it for the present. General Wheeler is seriously ill, and will probably have to go to the rear to-day. General Young also very ill, confined to his bed. General Hawkins slightly wounded in foot. During sortie enemy made last night, which was handsomely repulsed, the behavior of the regular troops was magnificent. I am urging Admiral Sampson to attempt to force the entrance of the harbor, and will have a consultation with him this morning. He is coming to the front to see me. I have been unable to be out during the heat of the day for four days, but am retaining the command. General Garcia reported he holds the railroad from Santiago to San Luis, and has burned a bridge and removed some rails; also that of General Pando has arrived at Palma, and that the French consul, with about four hundred French citizens, came into his lines yesterday from Santiago. Have directed him to treat them with every courtesy possible.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

11:44 A. M.

To which General Miles cabled the following answer:

Headquarters of the Army, Washington, D. C., July 3, 1898.—General Shafter, Playa del Este, Cuba:—Accept my hearty congratulations on the record made of magnificent fortitude, gallantry, and sacrifice displayed in the desperate fighting of the troops before Santiago. I realized the hardships, difficulties, and sufferings, and am proud that amid those terrible scenes the troops illustrated such fearless and patriotic devotion to the welfare of our common country and flag. Whatever the results to follow their surpassed deeds of valor, the past is already a gratifying chapter of history. I expect to be with you within one week with strong reenforcements.

MILES, Major-General Commanding.

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, near Santiago, Playa, July 4, 1898.

Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army of the United States, Washington:—I thank you in the name of the gallant men I have the honor to command for the splendid tribute of praise which you have accorded them. They bore themselves as American soldiers always have. Your telegram will be published at the head of the regiments in the morning. I feel that I am master of the situation and can hold the enemy for any length of time. I am delighted to know that you are coming, that you may see for yourself the obstacles which this army had to overcome. My only regret is the great number of gallant souls who have given their lives for our country's cause.

SHAFTER.

The following despatch was also received from General Shafter:

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, camp near San Juan River, via Haiti, Playa del Este, July 4, 1898.—Adjutant-General, Washington: If Sampson will force an entrance with all his fleet to the upper bay of Santiago we can take the place within a few hours. Under these conditions I believe the town will surrender. If the army is to take the place I want 15,000 troops speedily, and it is not certain that they can be landed, as it is getting stormy. Sure and speedy way is through the bay. Am now in position to do my part.

SHAFTER, Major-General.

On receipt of these communications it was decided that General Miles should go immediately to Santiago with reinforcements, and he arranged with Admiral Sampson to conduct a flank movement under cover of the fleet to the west of Santiago. Then General Miles rode to Shafter's headquarters and, after consultation with him, notified General Toral of the arrival of reinforcements and asked for a meeting between the lines. General Toral replied, fixing a meeting at 12 o'clock the next day. "That evening," says General Miles, "I became apprised of the fact that negotiations regarding the surrender had been pending between the commanding general [Shafter] and the Spanish commander, but no definite conclusions had been reached." The despatch from Secretary Alger giving General Miles discretion to accept surrender, order an assault, or withhold the same, is quoted. General Miles shows that Admiral Sampson took position to cover the landing of troops for the flank movement of reinforcements contemplated, and he apparently gives much weight to the Spanish commander's knowledge of this movement in causing the surrender. It is shown that General Blanco authorized General Toral to agree to surrender on the terms offered by General Miles.

Two despatches, in one of which General Shafter says, "I was told by the Secretary that you were not to supersede me in command here," and the other in which General Miles says, "the

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order of the Secretary of War of July 13 left the matter to my discretion," are incorporated in the report.

Concerning yellow-fever conditions around Santiago, General Miles reports that he gave orders to General Shafter for the separation of troops not infected; and he quotes Secretary Alger's despatch, saying:

"As soon as matters are settled at Santiago I think you had better return and go direct with the expedition. Yellow fever breaking out in camp at Santiago will, I fear, deprive you of the use of our forces there; however, can be determined later. As soon as Santiago falls, the troops must all be put in camp as comfortable as they can be made, and remain, I suppose, until the fever has had its run. It is the most difficult problem to solve, but we are sure you and General Shafter, with the aid of the surgeons in charge, will do all that can be done. Have ordered two immune regiments to Santiago. They will be colored regiments; seems to me will answer to garrison the places as long as our forces have to remain there."

General Miles also gave directions for changing Cuban camps daily.

Following a detailed review of the successful Porto Rico campaign, General Miles says:

"It is gratifying to record that during the war not a single defeat has been met and not a prisoner, color, gun, or rifle has been captured by the enemy. In this respect the war has been most remarkable, and, perhaps, unparalleled. Under all circumstances, and in spite of many most trying difficulties, the troops have maintained the fortitude of the American character and the honor of their arms.

"While but a small portion of the available forces of the United States—approximately, 52,000 men—has been on foreign soil and engaged in fighting a foreign foe, those that have been in the presence of the enemy have fairly demonstrated the character and fortitude of the military forces of the United States."

General Miles recommends the completion of our coast-defense system, and that the Government authorize enlistment in the army at the rate of one soldier to every 1,000 of the population. This would practically continue in service the 62,579 men authorized by the act of Congress which increased the regular army for this war with Spain only. He also recommends that an auxiliary force of native troops, to be officered principally by United States army officers, be authorized for service in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands not to exceed two soldiers to every one of the population of those islands.

Deductions from Official Record.—"General Miles's annual report, covering the military operations of the war, sets forth facts which were pretty well known before, but which had not been brought together in this formal and official way. The net impression they make is that the President and Secretary of War steadily overruled and snubbed the general commanding, and then, when their blundering had got the army at Santiago into a horrid mess, had to appeal to Miles to get them out of it. The recommendations which General Miles made, and which were ignored, looked to the enlistment of a smaller volunteer army than was actually called for, to better equipment and supplies and training, and to the use of the troops in Cuba only after the rainy season. He has now only to print his correspondence with the department, and leave it for the reader to see what came of overriding his plans. He distinctly asked to be put at the head of the Santiago expedition, but it was given to Shafter. When that doughty warrior called for help and proposed to retreat 'about five miles' (these words were edited out of his despatch), General Miles was sent to the rescue and conducted the final operations leading up to surrender, but the department suppressed and denied these facts. The President and Secretary Alger, in truth, seemed to consider the general commanding as a mere impertinent understrapper, to whose opinions they were not bound to give the slightest attention. Gen. R. E. Lee used to complain of civilian interference, and to say that if he had only been an editor or a member of the legislature, he might have had a chance to become a great general; but that having had experience and being in actual command was a fatal handicap. Evidently General Miles knew too much about war to make his advice worth Alger's while even to read."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *New York*

Moderate Recommendations.—"General Miles's report is too official to be sensational, but he manages while preserving due public decorum in his relations with the Secretary of War to bring out the fact that he and no other was in command after he reached Santiago. His recommendations are moderate. He renews his advice that the standing army be fixed at 70,000 men or thereabouts, and that a local force in Federal pay and mainly officered by Americans be raised for police and garrison duty in Cuba, Porto Rico, and such other territories as may come under our jurisdiction. General Miles notes as a remarkable fact that Spain in all the war did not capture an American gun, color, or soldier. Not an officer or man of our army in Cuba, Porto Rico, or the Philippines was taken prisoner. It will be noted that General Miles's recommendations do not go the length of recommending the creation of an enormous army, for a force of 70,000 men can not be called 'great' for a nation of more than 70,000,000 people."—*The Transcript* (*Ind. Rep.*), *Boston.*

"What we should all like to know is whether the commanding general really wrote anything that does not show up in the report. That, perhaps, will appear in time. As it is, the document is merely a restatement of very familiar facts—facts, however, which are interesting and important, tho so often retold. We are proud of our army, and even the plainest statement of its achievements in the late war makes us glad to think of it as our own."—*The Journal* (*Ind.*), *Providence.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE present national malady—delirium freemens.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

KAISER WILHELM is making as many promises as tho his term expired this fall.—*The News, Detroit.*

TWO USEFUL CANDIDATES.—Pennsylvania swallows Stone and stones Swallow.—*The Bulletin, Philadelphia.*

THE Democratic plurality in Texas is about 200,000, with a number killed and wounded.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

MARK HANNA says he needs rest and quiet. Why not appoint him postmaster at Guam?—*The Republican, Denver.*

THE far West flits from flower to flower. Two years ago free silver had it. Now it's imperialism.—*The Transcript, Boston,*

BY carefully examining the returns, Mr. McKinley will see that Destiny got her wires crossed in a few places.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

QUAY, without specially desiring to revive plum-tree memories, might well exclaim: "Shake!" when he meets a friend these days.—*The Times, Philadelphia.*

FIRST REFORMER.—"I suppose you are in favor of the movement for a single tax?" Second Reformer: "I have taken a position much in advance of that. I am in favor of having no tax at all."—*The Transcript, Boston.*

HOW IT WAS BOUGHT.—"Whose street is this anyway?" demanded the indignant citizen.

"Ours," promptly answered the representative of a street-railway corporation.

"Yours?" exclaimed the indignant citizen. "I suppose you'd like to have me believe that you bought it."

"We did buy it."

"From the city?"

"Certainly not; from the aldermen."—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

WE ARE AFRAID IT'S CATCHING.

J. BULL: "I can't stand it; I've just got to thrash somebody."

—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

ARTIST AND MAN—BOURGET'S NEW PSYCHOLOGICAL NOVEL.

A CURIOUS and important psychological problem is raised in Paul Bourget's latest novel, entitled "La Duchesse Bleue." In the words of Adolphe Brisson, one of the leading French critics, "it is one of the great merits of Bourget that he does not concern himself exclusively with the pathetic interest of his story, but also embodies therein a general idea. He is not content with moving his readers; he compels them to think, and for this reason his books present far greater importance than ordinarily attaches to the works of the imagination." In the new novel Bourget grapples with an old but still engrossing and unsettled esthetic question—namely, how far the artist must incarnate in his own personality the sentiments, impulses, and emotions he portrays or interprets. In the introduction to his novel (in which, by the way, he discusses the various schools and forms of fiction and ardently defends the legitimacy of each and all), he thus formulates the precise object of his study:

"Is it necessary that the artist—using the term in a large sense—the individual who is capable of translating human emotions, whether as sculptor or painter by means of forms, as actor by his voice and mimicry, as musician by his sounds, or as writer by his words—is it necessary that he should really feel the emotions he interprets, or is it the case that we find in him that duplication of personality which science now regards as an ordinary fact, and the ego of his talent may be absolutely distinct from the 'I' of real life? In other words, must a great artist be the man pictured in his own work?"

Bourget does not argue his conclusions. He gives us types and shows us character in action and conduct, leaving us to draw our own inferences as to his answer to the question thus put. M. Brisson, pointing out this fact, analyzes the novel as follows in the *Annales Littéraires et Politiques:*

"There are three leading characters in the story—a painter, Vincent La Croix, a dramatic author, Jack Malon, and an actress, Camille. The painter and dramatist are friends, tho they resemble each other as little as possible. Both love Camille. La Croix fears to avow his affection, being timid to excess and doubtful of his merits and powers. He is tender, noble, sensitive, and impressionable, but he can not impose his own personality on others. His excessive sensibility does not find an outlet in external expression; he can not transfer it to his canvas, and this lack of expression is fatal to him, for his art never rises above mediocrity and obscurity.

"Malon, on the other hand, has no such difficulty. He is splendidly endowed for the struggle with his environment. He possesses the audacity, the animal verve, the productive virility, the self-confidence without which one can not be a great artist. But he subordinates everything to his personality, and nothing interests him except what concerns his own books, pleasures, successes. Every day he complacently examines himself in his mirror and says, 'I am the first genius of my epoch.' And this self-satisfaction gives him that equableness of temper and agreeableness which conduce to success. He is cordial but indifferent, a good fellow and an egotist. Yet, in spite of this hardness of spirit and lack of generosity he produces works infinitely delicate and noble. Nature has given him that which she had denied to his friend—the gift of expression. The painter feels but can not convey; the dramatist conveys what he does not feel, the effort of his intelligence substituting the movements of his heart.

"Nothing ever troubles him or interferes with the methodical and regular labor he imposes on himself. His equilibrium is perfect. In his daily life and habits, in all his relations, he is the very model of order, neatness, punctuality, and practical sense. On one occasion he thus explains his method to his friend: 'One more page, and the day's work would have been done. Four pages every day, whether novel or play—this is my rule. Purely a question of *régime*, I assure you. I regulate my head as they regulate gas meters. Does the comparison scandalize you? You have not pondered the profound words of the master: Patience is what, with men, most approximates the processes of nature in her creations. Never depend on impulse; be almost automatically regular—here's the whole secret of talent.'

"It is to Malon that all the blessings come. He has wealth, fame, flattery, love, admiration. He pleases women and irritates them, because he despises them and resists their charms. Camille loves him, but he deserts her and marries for money. She becomes a great dramatic star, and when they meet two years later, she forgives him all for a promise to provide her with a fine part in a new play—'La Duchesse Bleue,' as it turns out. Camille too has lost her ideals and dreams, and has become practical, cold, selfish, dry. But, like Malon, she achieves great success in her art, and like him interprets what she does not feel."

This plot and the development of the characters furnish the answer to Bourget's question. Recurring to the thesis stated in the introduction, M. Brisson says:

"If we are to judge by the case of Malon, we must infer that, in Bourget's view, an artist is a soulless creature whose mind has never been troubled. Controlling his faculties, he produces—as the bee does honey—his esthetic works without ever being moved or penetrated by the emotions he arouses in others. The artist is guided by a blind, implacable instinct, and he is driven to accomplish creative acts without personally living through them. There is much truth in this conclusion. But does it apply to all artists? There are those who appear to escape this rule. If Flaubert and George Sand represent models of stability, self-possession, and objectivity, how about such as De Musset? These were certainly sensitive; they shed the tears which run down their pages; they have really suffered. Perhaps, however, in transmitting their grief to paper they consoled themselves, thus proving that, after all, and in spite of their sincerity, they were essentially men of letters."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GEORGE GREY BARNARD AND HIS "PAN."

MR. GEORGE GREY BARNARD'S statue of "Pan" will shortly be put in position and unveiled in Central Park, New York, probably between Seventy-second and Eighty-first streets on the West side. The statue is of colossal size, and is the first bronze ever cast entire. *The Bookman* (November) gives the following bit of interesting information about the author:

"Mr. George Grey Barnard has had a picturesque career, altho he is but little over thirty years of age. Born in Pennsylvania, his family moved to Chicago during his infancy, and through association with a member of his father's church he began the study of geology at an early age. He soon became an expert in the science, and at the age of ten we find him classifying stones and fossils. At fifteen he was elected taxidermist of the State University of Iowa. Accustoming himself to make clay models of birds in order to represent them in their natural postures, it is easy to see how the transition to sculpture as a profession naturally followed. His first effort, a bas-relief of his little sister, displayed his talent so remarkably that he was sent to the Chicago Art School, and by executing two busts he procured money which enabled him to go abroad to study in Paris. For some years he led a secluded life, devoting himself arduously to the pursuit of his art, and when he made his *début* in 1894 with an exhibition of eight pieces at the Salon of the Champ de Mars he was practically unknown. But his work was so unusual in quality, so absolute in technic, and so authoritative in modeling that the jury in their enthusiastic recognition of his high merit applauded each piece as it passed before them. He was honored by being elected an associate of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, and was fêted by the jury and the notables of Paris. By the critics he was acclaimed a master. His marble group 'The Two Natures' was quoted among the twelve which were named as 'La Fleur du Salon.' This group belongs to the Metropolitan Museum. The statue of Pan is a gift of the late Alfred Corning Clark."

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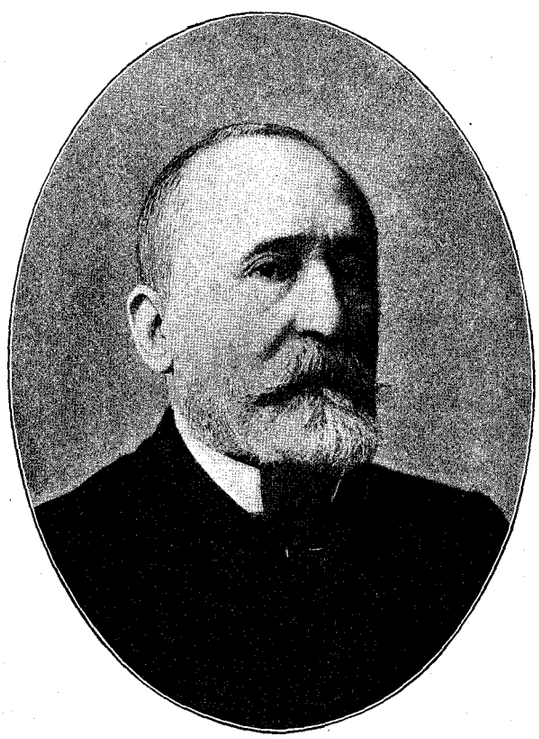
THE LATE PUVIS DE CHAVANNES.

"A VERY great artist—an old, serene, courageous man—is dead. He has left many masterpieces. His frescoes of 'War' and 'Peace' are as superbly and haughtily beautiful as anything in Italy, that land frescoed with beauty." Thus Mr. Vance Thompson begins in *The Criterion* a tribute to the French painter, Puvis de Chavannes. He was above fashions and fads, and for that reason never enjoyed the promiscuous popularity of many of the French painters; but he will live when all these faddists die after their brief hour. Puvis de Chavannes was born at Lyons in 1824 of an aristocratic family. At school he was a commonplace lad; but he did memorize his Vergil, and how Vergilian his painting is! He was sent to Paris to study in the



PUVIS DE CHAVANNES.

École Polytechnique—a futile proceeding. He tried the law, with no better success. At last he entered into Scheffer's studio, when he was quite as idle and dreamy as ever. He was twenty years of age and dreamed of Italy. In Nice, young Puvis met one Baudron de Vernaron, a mediocre painter, but whose enthusiasm inspired him with an enthusiasm for art that burned for fifty years. When young Puvis returned to Paris, he set up a studio of his own, saying, "I do not want to learn how they paint, I want to learn to paint." Mr. Thompson continues the story as follows:

"He was in reality his own master, the illustrious pupil of himself. The individuality in his work is natural enough; equally natural is it that often his work was false and laborious—he was feeling his way. His first steps were as difficult and inutile as those of Balzac, who wrote ten novels which no one (not even George Moore) reads. A 'Pieta' was accepted for the Salon of 1851. Then for eight years he was regularly refused. In 1859 a 'Retour de Chasse,' which is now in the museum of Marseilles, was accepted, and two years later one of his paintings was awarded a second medal. It was in 1861. He had exposed 'La Paix' and 'La Guerre.' A few prophetic critics—fine critics like Théophile Gautier—recognized that a great artist had appeared. Almost all the critics, however, hectored and lectured him, and asked him what he meant and why he meant it, and intimated, not reticently, that he was a mad painter. This sort of thing went on for years. Serene, if not indifferent, patient as an ass chewing thistle, laborious, full of faith (faith in God and in art and in himself), he went on his way. During those years he produced 'Le Travail' and 'Le Repos' and 'Le Sommeil' and 'Marseille, Colonie Grecque,' and 'Marseille, porte de l'Orient'—those masterpieces! Brave old Peter Puvis of Chavannes said no word and turned not one hair's breadth from the way of his work. He used to recall those days with a grim sense of humor; as About's criticism—'Why did you make the eye of your Indian so black?' It was a criticism to which the painter found no reply. Puvis found defenders even in those early years—Gautier, as I have said, Baudelaire, Leconte de Lisle, Saint Victor, and Mendès, and many another felt the charm of his genius; they, too, knew the great serenities, knew the dream.

"The plain, practical man need not admire Puvis. Indeed, I have seen such men laugh uproariously before his pallid canvases. They were quite right. (Every man, said the excellent Dr. Johnson, has a right to his own opinion, and every other man has a right to knock him down for it.) Not for them is the Dream, nor for them the mystery and silence of the great forests and deserted cathedrals; they have their own painters, reasonable, practical, jocund, and in addition the photographs. Now Puvis de Chavannes was a knight-errant of the ideal. He never sneered. There was no irony in him. Walking in his garden at Neuilly, he said, quite simply, of the flowers and trees, 'God is the great artist.' A moment later, he added: 'I believe in the immortality of the soul—I believe in the future life of the individual—that I shall not die.' It was his faith, as of a little child, as of a knightly soldier, that is the soul of his work. His marvelous evocation of Ste. Geneviève, how fulfilled it is, of this quiet and lovely spiritual significance! How like summer rain it comes across the parched and materialistic soul! How it stirs one like the story of a brave and beautiful deed!

"Imbeciles everywhere face death confident of their artistic immortality. The late Martin Tupper declared 'I shall not die; with Ennius and David I shall not die, but live.' There was none of this shameless pride in Peter Puvis of Chavannes; he loved God humbly and his works he left to men to do with as they pleased. . . . . .

"His color is a sublimation of nature's color—the perfume, not the savor of the wine; his drawing retains of the real figure—his object—only the symbolic expression, only those lines that give the allegory of human life and labor; above all, more than any painter he has discovered the profound affinity between painting and thought—as the poet sees the harmony between verse and thought. Withal, he was a chevalier of the Ideal, a knight who quested the Graal."

An Impeachment of Germany's Musical Taste.—The German capital, says Edward Breck, "adores squeaky singing and playing out of tune." As proof thereof he unkindly refers to the enthusiastic reception accorded Miss Lillian Russell, an "ordinary singer," and that lavished upon Miss Ada Colley, a young Australian lady, whose voice goes to an astonishing height till it resembles a whistle. When she sings "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mr. Breck's whole spiritual and physical being shudders with excruciating agony; but the Berlin audience rises as one man in a deafening din of applause.

Mr. Breck is correspondent for the New York *Times*, and he continues his case of impeachment as follows:

"Now, I do not want to draw the conclusion from this appalling fact that the Germans are not musical, but only that they are less so, particularly the masses, than we are taught to believe. In most ways the Germans are certainly the most musical people in the world; in a great many others they are the most unmusical. A conservatory student who engages himself at a small theater as third bandmaster, or 'choir repetitor,' at 100 marks a month or less, is required to read at sight badly copied orchestral scores, often corrected and altered to the point of illegibility, and he can do this; but, unless he be an exception, he may become a celebrated conductor without being able to distinguish between a true and a false tone. There is no country in the world where so much music can be heard; there is no country in the world where so much singing and playing off the key is tolerated, nay, enjoyed.

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Here again the German national dulness of sense, which precludes finish and finesse, comes in. . . . . .

"The German stands alone as a creative musician; as an interpretive artist he falls far below the Slav, the Hungarian, or the Latin; for the fire, the caressing touch, the *diablerie*—in a word, the artistic finish is not his; that unfailing instinct for the 'nuance' which is the soul of artistic expression. Only of the pre-eminently classic is he a masterly interpreter, the music which allows of the least individuality on the artist's part, like Bach and Beethoven."

As a further illustration, Mr. Breck refers to the celebrated German bands, which, he says, set his teeth on edge. Many a fife corps in the Fatherland you may hear playing tunes a whole half tone too flat.

THE RELATIONS OF ART TO PSYCHOLOGY.

MAX NORDAU, in his "Degeneration," prophesied that the time will come when science will wholly occupy the horizon of man's life and intelligence to the exclusion of art; in other words, that man's reason and intelligence will become so great that he will find no further use for his emotions and imagination.

Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, in considering the relations of art to that branch of science nearest to it, psychology, declares, in *The Atlantic Monthly* (November), that the spheres of the two can never be the same, but that art, as a teacher of morals and of duty, must forever remain superior.

As a preamble to the general discussion, Professor Munsterberg asks whether the poet ought not to be a teacher of psychology. He answers as follows:

"We all have heard often that Shakespeare and Byron, Meredith and Kipling, are better psychologists than any scholar on the academic platform, or that Henry James has written even more volumes on psychology than his brother William. That is a misunderstanding. The poet, so far as he works with poetic tools, is never a psychologist; if modern novelists of a special type sometimes introduce psychological analysis, they make use of means which do not belong to pure art; it is a mixed style which characterizes decadence.

"It is true that discussion would be meaningless if we were ready to call every utterance which has to do with mental life psychology. Psychology does not demand abstract scientific forms; it may be offered in literary forms, yet it means always a special kind of treatment of mental life. It tries to describe and to explain mental life as a combination of elements. The dissolution of the unity of consciousness into elementary processes characterizes psychology, just as natural science demands the dissection of physical objects; the appreciation of a physical object as a whole is never natural science, and the interpretation and suggestion of a mental state as a whole is never psychology. The poet, as well as the historian and the man of practical life, has this interpretation of the whole as his aim; the psychologist goes exactly the opposite way. They ask about the meaning, the psychologist about the constitution; and the psychological elements concern the poet as little as the microscopical cells of the tree interest the landscape painter. The tree in the painting ought, indeed, to be botanically correct; it ought not to appear contradictory of the results of the botanist's observations, but these results themselves need not appear in the painting. In the same way, we demand that the poet create men who are psychologically correct—at least in those cases in which higher esthetical laws do not demand the psychological impossibilities of fairyland, which are allowed like the botanical impossibilities of conventionalized flowers or the anatomical impossibilities of human figures with wings. We detest the psychologically absurd creations of the stage villain and the stage hero in the third-class melodrama, the psychological marionettes of newspaper novels, and the frequent cases of insanity in poor fiction, for which the schooled psychologist would make at once the diagnosis that there must be simulation in them, as the insane never act so. We demand this psychological correctness, and the great poet satisfies it instinctively so fully that the psychologist may acknowledge the creations of poetry as substitutional material for the psychical study of the living man. The psychologist believes the poet, and studies jealousy from Othello, and love from Romeo, and neurasthenia from Hamlet, and political emotions from Cæsar; but the creation of such lifelike men is in itself in no way psychology."

Nor can a work of art, we are told, be an object of the psychologist's study. He studies mental processes, and the origin of a work of art and its effects, being mental processes, are proper material for his study; but the work itself, whether a pencil drawing, a played melody, or a sculptured statue, being a physical object, lies outside his domain. In the analysis of the psychological effects of a beautiful object, experimental psychology enters into its rights. This phase of the subject Professor Munsterberg considers at some length. He points out that the study of the creative causes of art is of inestimable value in helping us to understand and train the esthetic faculties of children; the study of the effects will help us to advise how the paintings or drawings should be made up in order to please others. He then considers some well-known examples of art from the standpoint of the causes that produced them and their effects upon the spectators. He says that if we can understand the causes that produce a beautiful drawing, and if by our teaching we can so influence the central system of the child that the causes for such productions are established, then it seems that the goal is reached. But we are still far from this. We can not make a genius, we can not make a talent, and the psychological analysis alone indicates, only slightly even, how to evolve from a bad draftsman a good one.

NEWLY DISCOVERED REFINEMENTS IN ARCHITECTURE.

IN many of the great buildings, ancient and medieval, now standing, and the wonder and admiration of all artists, important discoveries have been made in recent years. Curved lines have been found where straight lines were supposed to exist, and these curved lines, it is evident, are not accidental, but even designed to increase the illusion and therefore the beauty of the structures. The failure to grasp this principle in architecture, we are told, has made the comprehension of some of these great and beautiful buildings the despair of modern architects.

Among art students who have devoted themselves to this particular phase of art is William H. Goodyear, late of the Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York), and now of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. About twenty years ago he began the study of Pisa Cathedral with the purpose of learning whether there were irregularities in the details of the structure and the reasons for them. Mr. Goodyear's researches have helped to establish what is now pretty well known, that, in some of the famous buildings, columns that appear vertical are not vertical, lines which are seemingly horizontal are really curved, overhanging walls, where true plumb-line verticality was assumed are not vertical, and the leaning of towers that were supposed to be due to accident in structure, or to defects in material and eye, were purposely so constructed.

In the Art Department of *Scribner's Magazine* (September) this subject is discussed in some of its details. Mr. Goodyear points to the similarity of irregularities in Greek, Italian, Byzantine, Romanesque, and later Romanesque architecture. He says the facts ascertained tend to show that the architects sought to avoid as far as possible all mathematical regularity and formality in construction. Mr. Penrose found this to be true in his measurements of the Parthenon. From these measurements he calculated that the irregularities of spacings of metopes and between columns varied from one to four inches throughout the building. Mr. Goodyear says that he himself is the first to discover the same sort of irregularities in the English cathedrals. His meas-

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urements of the cathedrals at Salisbury, Ely, Lincoln, Durham, and at Wills show that there are variations up to four inches in extent. In the Italian cathedrals at Borgo, San Domino, at Parma, at Moderna, and at Rome the measurements show a variation in many instances of three inches. Attempts to explain these by differences in the quality of masonry have been rendered futile, for a large number of Italian churches, by the discovery of a deliberate system of variations having an obvious optical purpose. Surveys in 1895 convinced Mr. Goodyear that this system of variations has for its purpose the illusive enlargement of apparent dimensions in the direction of the choir, by a contraction of spacing, or by a lowering of arches, or by both in that direction. This was the idea, especially in all Catholic churches, when the arrangement of the choir is meant to impress the worshiper as he enters the church. We quote a part of Mr. Goodyear's article:

"The most curious feature about these illusive arrangements is the fact that they have been so long overlooked in well-known cathedrals like those of Siena, Fiesole, Cremona, Piacenza, and Pisa, and in well-known churches like those of St. Maria Novella at Florence, or St. Ambrogio at Milan. The fact is, however, that the illusions are quite as effective after they have been detected, because the eye continues involuntarily to modify the discrepancies toward the desired result. In other words, the act of detection is simply the act of measurement, or deliberately special examination, carried out for all parts of the building considered by themselves and not essentially the exercise of a preternaturally gifted eyesight, when the building is considered as a whole. The eye is naturally a wanderer, and the roaming eye ignores variations in measurement of very large amount. Moreover, the means employed in some churches, for instance in the interior of the Pisa Cathedral, are so subtle that they are only revealed by measurements and are actually unobservable by the eye even after the knowledge of their existence has been obtained by measurement. That surveyors and architects among others have overlooked these facts is due to their general habit of relying on a single measurement of a single bay, pier, or window, while others of the series are assumed to be identical with it. Thus, in the case of St. Maria Novella at Florence, where the spacings of the bays narrow thirteen feet in the direction of the choir, we can quote the self-confessed experience of a Boston architect who actually surveyed this church without detecting the illusive trick, and also the plan published by Reynaud in his *Traité d' Architecture*, which records absolutely regular spacings between the piers."

Richard Malcolm Johnston.—There recently passed away in Baltimore an elderly Southern lawyer who did not discover until the middle hour of life that he could produce literature. Richard Malcolm Johnston was nearly fifty when his friends persuaded him to write the stories that he told so well in his conversation and lectures.

Mr. Marrion Wilcox gives a brief sketch of this Southern writer in *Harper's Weekly*, where some of Mr. Johnston's best work appeared. Mr. Wilcox says:

"As literary material he used his own experience, his observation of the types then comparatively unfamiliar in the world of letters—the 'Georgia Cracker,' the country judge, the lawyer, the client, the traveler, who were all real people to this genial author, and became hardly less real, through his powers of description, to readers all over the country. It is almost impossible to realize now how strange these types appeared only a score of years ago. 'Old Mark Langston,' 'A Tale of Duke's Creek,' followed the 'Dukesborough Tales,' and, like them, was a vivid picture of country life in Georgia. Then we had 'Two Gray Tourists'; and then, as the product of excursions such as most literary workmen undertake at one period or another of their careers, 'A Biography of Alexander H. Stephens,' and 'A History of English Literature,' produced in conjunction with Dr. William H. Browne, of Johns Hopkins University. Subsequent years brought more stories to Mr. Johnston's admiring readers; to the writer himself the same years brought anxiety, the loss of some of those who were nearest and dearest, and a failure in strength that his friends marked after the death of his wife. Among so many products of a hand that gained skill from the use which never wore out the distinctive charm it is hard to particularize; but perhaps the 'Ogeechee Cross-Firings' may be mentioned as an example of his later manner."

SPAIN'S CONTRIBUTION TO LITERATURE.

NO great European literature is less known to Englishmen and Americans than that of Spain, which forms the subject of a new book ("History of Spanish Literature") by Fitz-Maurice Kelly. Yet none offers a richer allurement of chivalry, romance, and dream, and few offer a more suggestive spectacle of development and decay. Whether or not Spain's picturesque genius is destined to find any vital expression through the new literature now springing up within her borders may be allowed to rest among other debated questions of that ill-starred nation. But of her past glory, in letters as in empire, there can be no question. Of the intellectual riches she has to offer us "The Cid" is well known and loved by English-reading people, and "Don Quixote" has been made our own. For the rest, the treasure-house is practically unexplored.

A writer in the London *Academy*, reviewing Mr. Kelly's book, points out that the course of Spanish literature is singular among European literatures, in that it developed for centuries along purely internal lines, to be checked in its growth suddenly, as in a day, and supplanted by a new literature growing on external and Italian lines. Spain's debt to Italian influence, however, has not prevented her finding her fullest and most distinctive expression in the drama. The Spanish drama is purely Spanish.

The full wave of outside influence swept over the field of Spanish letters in the sixteenth century. The beginning of the end came when the genius of Garcilaso, one of Spain's soldier poets, assimilated the measures of Italian verse. By the middle of the sixteen century the old Castilian muse was dead, and a new divinity controlled the destinies of Spanish song. The result was a fresh impetus and poetic revival that made the next fifty years the Augustan age of Spanish poetry, an age starred with such names as Herrera, Torre, Figueroa, and Ponce de Leon, the first of the great mystic poets. But to the seventeenth century Spain owes her greatest sons, three men who were to give supremest utterance to her genius. *The Academy* says:

"The seventeenth century was the Augustan age of the Spanish drama and the Spanish novel. An unsuccessful playwright, who had spent half his life in failure on the boards, and the penning of dubiously successful poems, wrote a curious kind of novel as a desperate experiment, and woke up famous as the author of 'Don Quixote.' After years of reckless living, a rival stung him into surpassing himself by the production of the second part; and the former hopeless failure died the greatest name in Spain, Miguel de Cervantes. Lope de Vega achieved all that Cervantes had dreamed in the drama, became the greatest playwright of his country, and the most inventive dramatist that ever lived. To wind up a brilliant age came Calderon. His special contribution was the *auto*. He took the sacred drama and made of it a unique and beautiful species. Inferior to Lope and Lope's followers as a playwright, he was their superior as a poet. In the lyric drama lay his strength, and the *auto* consequently was his tower and citadel. He remains the greatest religious dramatist of the world, and his lyric beauty is hardly surpassed, nor has often been equaled.

"After Calderon—the night. Spain's literature, like Spain's empire, had suddenly culminated; like her empire, it suddenly decayed. With the eighteenth century it fell, and great was the fall thereof."

The writer in *The Academy* concludes with comment on two things which catch his notice in a general view of Spanish literature. One is a prevailing strain of lofty and noble rhetoric, akin to that of Rome, but mellowed, perhaps by the Arab element, in the mystic poems of such writers as St. John of the Cross. Another is the conspicuous number of Spanish writers who have been men of action:

"Not only Cervantes, but two of his brother dramatists, fought at Lepanto. Lope de Vega bore arms in his youth, Garcilaso de la Vega fell in battle—soldiers are as common as blackberries among the Spanish poets, while many have been statesmen as well. It is an answer to the belief that great writers are unfit for action; and is characteristic of a chivalrous nation and a virile literature."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

POKING FUN AT MR. TESLA'S LATEST INVENTION.

THE electrical journals refuse to take seriously Mr. Tesla's plan for the electrical transmission of power through the rarefied upper regions of the atmosphere, or, at least, to take seriously the version of it that was quoted by us (November 12) from *The Electrical Review*, and which was copied extensively, with sensational variations, in the daily papers. *The Electrical World* (November 5) gives its editorial opinion that Tesla's patents have been taken "undoubtedly more seriously than the inventor him self intended them," and, after a brief statement of the plan as outlined in the quotation just referred to, proceeds to poke fun at it as follows:

"By a rigid suppression of the reasoning faculties and a little freedom of the imagination, fancy pictures a conductor poked up through the insulating sheath at Niagara, establishing an alternating difference of potential between the superincumbent ether and this ball of solid matter below protected by an atmospheric dielectric, which difference of potential can be tapped, so to speak, at any desired location, such as the large cities, or by express trains with electric locomotives towing balloon trolleys, making contact with an overhead conductor from which they can not readily slip off. The use of several great sources of natural power will, of course, necessitate generators of the same frequency running in synchronism with each other, as they are all, so to speak, connected across the same bus bars, and lacking the third bus bar, multiphase systems will go out of fashion.

"The system might, however, give other results more valuable than those of power transmission. With transmitting and receiving-stations at Niagara Falls and New York City, respectively, the State of New York would possibly be illuminated by a gigantic Geissler tube overhead that would turn night into day, put to shame the aurora borealis, and make the advocates of diffused illumination shout for joy.

"Mr. Tesla should certainly be enjoined from putting his polished-ball terminals too high, or a Crookes-tube effect might be obtained, emitting a profusion of X rays which would disclose altogether too much to any one with fluorescent spectacles, and might make it necessary for mortals to carry leaden umbrellas to prevent the skin being burned from the tops of their heads."

Further on we have a little more serious criticism of the plan, but the writer can not keep himself from dropping back into the humorous strain at the end. He says:

"The patent gives no data as to the estimated height to which it would be necessary to elevate the terminals. It is obvious that a height sufficient for a very marked difference in the specific resistance must be attained, otherwise the voltage would be necessarily so high that fatal leakage through the extended sheet of insulating medium would ensue. No such marked change of resistance occurs at the highest elevations yet attained by man, several miles upward, and the atmospheric pressure falls off somewhat more slowly even than by a logarithmic law, so that scores or hundreds of miles of elevation would be necessary. The methods of ballooning at this elevation and supporting conductors of this length are not explained in the patent.

"With a circuit looped about so many square miles of space, it is not explained how the self-inductive choking of the comparatively high-frequency currents proposed (about 1,000 cycles per second) could be eliminated, and no explanation is made of the precautions to be taken against lightning. The advocates of that light-weight material, aluminum, for current-conducting purposes must take a back seat, as the ether has a lower specific gravity than anything hitherto proposed for this service. Mr. Tesla, if correctly reported, previously proposed to wobble the earth's charge for man's ignoble uses, but he now, if these things can be taken seriously, has designs on the universe. The price of copper remains in the neighborhood of eleven cents, however."

In another paper, *Electricity* (November 2), no attempt is made to regard the plan as a sensational interpretation of Mr. Tesla's patent; but the writer proceeds to handle the inventor himself without gloves, as follows:

"The difficulty with the recent extraordinary 'inventions' of Mr. Tesla is that they do not seem to amount to anything more than astounding pen-sketches and startling illustrations in the yellow journals. Several months ago we were told in double-leaded display type that Mr. Tesla had harnessed the sun and intended to erect a plant somewhere on Long Island to focus the solar rays and utilize them on a scale sufficient to turn all the machinery in the State of New York; then came the statement that he had gained control of the magnetic forces of the earth and could actually wobble the globe; following this was his discovery of a process by means of which man could make himself practically immortal, and to relieve him of the necessity of his customary ablutions he subsequently hit upon a plan to electrically cleanse the body without the use of water. These are but a few of Mr. Tesla's later exploits in the field of research that have found publicity in the columns of the press and have then passed into mist, and few will doubt that the last of his discoveries will prove anything more than the vagary of an overworked imagination."

Nothing, it must be remembered, has been heard directly from Mr. Tesla on the subject of this latest invention of his. His own views on the controversy would be interesting, but so far he has continued to treat both friend and foe with continued silence.

CRIME AND THE NEW ORGANIC POISONS.

IT is astonishing how little of the powerful and delicate mechanism of modern science has been perverted to the uses of criminals. It was recently shown by experts that many safes supposed to be impregnable could literally be melted through by electricity, but no safe-breaker has ever made use of this method. For many years scientific men have known of poisons more powerful and delicate than any ever employed by criminals, except in sensational novels. In a recent address in London Sir James Crichton Browne called attention to this fact. Referring to the old-fashioned powerful poisons usually included in what is called "Schedule A" of laws on the subject, Sir James said:

"Henceforth, the medical man or scientific expert desiring to remove any human stumbling-block in his way, if able to shake off old traditions, will not, unless demented, select his weapons from Schedule A, but from the recently discovered organic poisons that may be used with absolute impunity as regards detection."

This part of the address, and indeed the whole of it, has been widely quoted and generally condemned as giving a "tip" to criminals that might result in many undetected murders. Some of the daily papers, in both Britain and America, have made more or less of a sensation about the matter. But in *Merck's Report* (November 1), we are assured that there is little danger. The ordinary criminal has not the scientific knowledge that would enable him to use a ptomain or a toxin, and the extraordinary criminal, who of course would have no need of "tips" from Sir James, would probably be convicted by circumstantial evidence. Says the writer:

"Wherein lies this danger? The public at large are not likely to gain access to bacteriological laboratories; and if they did, they would not possess the skill necessary to produce, nor the knowledge to manage, these dangerous germs so as to avoid killing themselves while trying to kill others. As far as experts are concerned, they already knew all the doctor stated, and, therefore, could not be harmed by it. It is a singular fact, and one which Dr. Browne referred to, that all poisoners are more or less bunglers in the handling of poisons, almost invariably winding around themselves a net of evidence which ultimately convicts them. No case is known in which a skilful attempt has ever been made to use poisons in a way that would baffle chemical experts. The Buchanan case is the nearest one to such an attempt, inasmuch as morphin was believed to have been mixed with atropin by him.

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But his bungling ensnared him, just as it seems to ensnare every person who tries to commit a crime of that kind. The excitement of the situation causes the perpetrators' wits to leave them, and they are not able to do as well as they could in sober moments. . . . . .

"The identification of a poison used for criminal purposes is the last thing done after the network of circumstantial evidence has been accumulated. To show that a suspected poisoner had secured the seeds of the poison in question just before the crime, and to show that he had the requisite knowledge to extract this poison, would be as good as a conviction by any ordinary jury. Its very rarity of occurrence in the market would also quickly tend to convict a suspect proved to have bought instead of extracted it. Narrowness of mental vision makes criminals think they can escape detection by such devices as they are able to execute. With a wider view of the situation it would be apparent to them that few capital crimes can, by any purely human device, be hidden. Crimes of this kind do sometimes escape detection, but it is pretty certain that this is more frequently due to the complex conditions of the situation rather than to any skill in prearrangement practised by the criminal."

DEVELOPMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVES IN OPEN AIR.

SEVERAL recently invented devices for the development of negatives in field-photography, without waiting to get back to the dark room and the usual accompaniments of a laboratory, are described in *La Nature* (Paris, October 22), by M. G. Mareschal, in an article translated and abstracted below. Says the author:

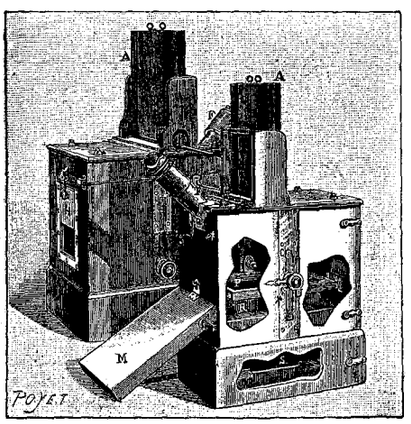

FIG. 1.—ERNIE'S APPARATUS.

"Of all the operations of photography the development of the negative has most surprises in store for the operator; it is not until this moment that he knows whether the image is properly placed on the plate, whether the light is well distributed, the pose good—in a word, whether he has succeeded. So when we have to do with a portrait in the studio or a group in the garden, we must develop immediately in order to repeat the exposure if the first has been unsuccessful; but we can not do this in the wild country, altho here especially one would not be sorry to know the result of his labors at once. In the far-off time when we knew not the gelatinobromid and used moist collodion, it was necessary to develop at once, and an engineer, M. Bourdin, known by an anagram of his name (Dubroni), devised an apparatus to perform all the operations without the aid of a laboratory.

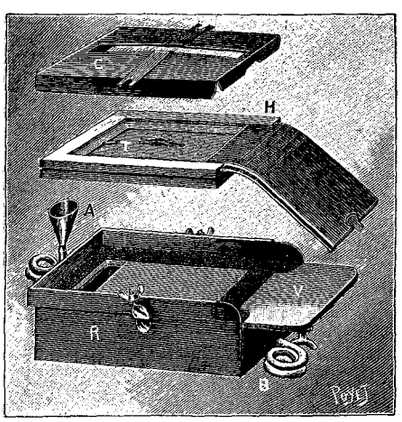

FIG. 2.—CANNIER AND LAFITTE'S APPARATUS.

"After the invention of gelatin plates, numerous forms of apparatus for development and fixing without a laboratory were devised, and recently we have had occasion to examine several new ones, some of which are worthy of note.

"In the system invented by M. Ernie, we must have for the exposure of the plates in the camera special forms of plate-holders that open below, so that the plate can be passed into the developing apparatus. This is composed of a square box (Fig. 1) surmounted on one of its angles by an inclined tube, *F*, where the eye is placed to see the interior; the opposite side bears a red glass that is covered or uncovered by a shutter, *H*, joined by a chain to the observing tube, *F*. In the interior is found a metallic stand, *P*, supported by two screws, *U*, that are worked from outside. The slots in which these screws work, while not letting daylight pass, allow the stand to rise or descend and to incline in all directions. A tank, *R*, containing the developing bath is below.

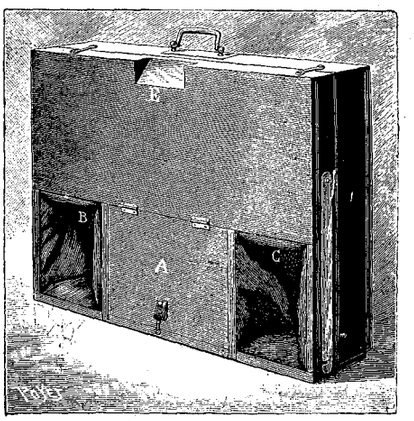

FIG. 3.—DONNY'S APPARATUS (CLOSED).

"In the upper part of the box is a support where is placed the holder, *A*, containing the plate that has been exposed; an opening here allows the plate to slip out when the fastening of the holder is removed. The screws, *U*, have previously been manipulated so as to bring the stand, *P*, vertically under this opening. This stand receives the plate and enables the operator to plunge it in the developing fluid and to raise it from time to time, tipping it so that it will come between the eye and the red glass, which allows of the image being seen.

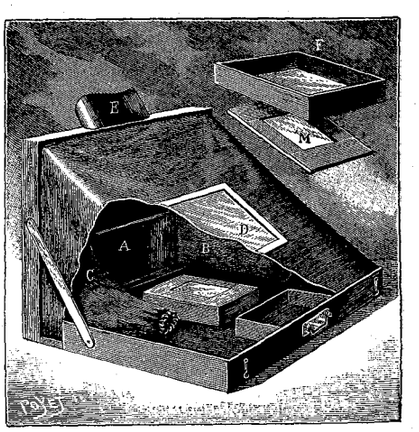

FIG. 4.—DONNY'S APPARATUS (OPEN).

"When the development has proceeded far enough the stand, *P*, is turned completely around and so inclined as to slide the plate into a holder, *M*, placed before an opening made for this purpose. The holder is then placed before another opening and the plate is slid into a tank, *S*, containing hyposulfite."

The other two devices noticed by M. Mareschal are somewhat simpler and will be understood from the illustrations. In that of Cannier and Lafitte, the plate is introduced by means of a special form of holder into the tank, *R*, which is closed with a sheet of red glass, *V*. The desired liquid—developer, fixer, or pure water—is introduced through *A*, and drawn off at *V*, and the operator watches the effect through the red glass.

The device of M. Paul Donny requires no special plate-holder, being merely a box, *A*, with two openings *B*, and *C*, furnished with sleeves through which the arms can be passed, an opening, *E*, for observation, and a red window, *D*. To facilitate observation of the image a mirror, *M* is used, and the bottom of the dish, *F*, is of transparent glass.

In closing M. Mareschal says:

"In general we think that it is never indispensable to develop

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in the open air, but there are certainly special cases where it is very convenient to do so, and this is surely the best means of arriving at certainty regarding the proper time of exposure."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A LETTER FROM HERBERT SPENCER ON VITALISM.

THE address by Professor Japp, in which he tries to show, on grounds of chemical structure, that organic nature is fundamentally distinct from inorganic nature and could never have developed from it, has stirred up biologists considerably. It has been lauded by those who agree with the author as an unanswerable argument against materialism, while those who hold opposite opinions inveigh against it as inconclusive. To cap the climax, it has brought out a letter from Herbert Spencer, who in *Nature* (October 20) says that he rejects both Professor Japp's position and that of the materialists, and believes the problem of life to be insoluble. The veteran philosopher first criticizes Professor Japp's assumption that a mixture of oppositely unsymmetrical molecules could not "sort themselves out." On the contrary, Mr. Spencer holds their very unlikeness would cause them to separate. It will be remembered that this is the crucial point of the whole question, since Professor Japp has pointed out that in living matter we always have one kind of one-sided molecular structure, while in dead matter we have either symmetrical structure or a mixture of oppositely one-sided molecules. If by the action of forces unconnected with life the molecules in such a mixture could become separated, then life might arise or be evolved "spontaneously." Professor Japp's argument assumes such separation to be evidently impossible. Not so, says Mr. Spencer:

"Professor Japp appears to have taken no account of a universal law displayed throughout that continuous redistribution of matter and motion which constitutes evolution. In the second part of 'First Principles' will be found a chapter entitled 'Segregation,' in which this law and its results are set forth. After illustrations of the process of segregation as it everywhere goes on in astronomic changes, geologic changes, changes in organisms considdered individually and as an aggregate, changes throughout mental evolution and social evolution, there come at the close of the chapter the following paragraphs:

"'The abstract propositions involved are these: First, that like units, subject to a uniform force capable of producing motion in them, will be moved to like degrees in the same direction. Second, that like units, if exposed to unlike forces capable of producing motion in them, will be differently moved—moved either in different directions or to different degrees in the same direction. Third, that unlike units, if acted on by a uniform force capable of producing motion in them, will be differently moved—moved either in different directions or to different degrees in the same direction.'

"A subsequent paragraph argues that by resolution of forces it is demonstrable that any difference between the acting forces, or between the units on which they act, implies the presence of some force, active or reactive, in the one not present in the other; and that supposing the conditions are such as to permit motion, this differential force must, in virtue of the law of the persistence of force (conservation of energy), produce a differential motion. Hence the corollary is that—

"'Any unlikeness in the incident forces, where the things acted on are alike, must generate a difference between the effects; since otherwise, the differential force produces no effect, and force is not persistent. Any unlikeness in the things acted on, where the incident forces are alike, must generate a difference between the effects; since otherwise, the differential force whereby these things are made unlike produces no effect, and force is not persistent.'

"Now from this process of segregation it must have happened that when 'dextro- and lævo-protein were simultaneously formed,' the two kinds of molecules, differently related to environing actions (say ethereal undulations alike in nature and direction), separated themselves into groups of their respective kinds. It is true that in virtue of the small differences between the two classes of molecules, the minute differential actions of forces upon them might be long in producing their effects; and, further, that the segregation might be impeded by restraining forces. But when we remember that segregations take place in long periods of time even where the restraining forces are very great, as instance the formation of hematite nodules and flints in chalk-formations or of siliceous concretions in limestone, the implication is that the segregation would slowly, if not quickly, take place. And then the molecules of either group would exhibit just that optical activity which Professor Japp, following Pasteur, alleges can result only from molecules formed by vital action.

"I do not draw attention to this truth for the purpose of showing the adequacy of the physicochemical interpretation of life, but for the purpose of showing the inadequacy of Professor Japp's argument against it. My own belief is that neither interpretation is adequate. A recently issued revised and enlarged edition of the first volume of the 'Principles of Biology' contains a chapter on 'The Dynamical Element in Life,' in which I have contended that the theory of a vital principle fails and that the physicochemical theory also fails; the corollary being that in its ultimate nature life is incomprehensible."

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES'S VIEWS ON TELEPATHY.

IT was hardly to be expected that the passages in Sir William Crookes's recent presidential address before the British Association, in which he reiterates his belief in thought-transference and similar phenomena, should pass unnoticed. Sir William's position on these matters (see LITERARY DIGEST, November 12) has long been known, and therefore most of his scientific brethren, while not agreeing with him, have not thought it incumbent upon them to testify to their unbelief. But the editor of *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* can not forbear from lifting his voice against what he believes to be scientific heresy, and in a leading editorial entitled "A Doubtful Appendix to Science" (November), he holds the distinguished chemist up to ridicule. He says:

"It is really only necessary to read the concluding portion of Professor Crookes's address to see that he is dealing not with science but with crude imaginations. He says that 'confirmation of telepathic phenomena is afforded by many converging experiments,' but especially by 'the subconscious workings of the mind when these are brought into conscious survey.' There is really no meaning in this. How can any 'survey' be other than conscious? And what is there in the subconscious workings of the mind adapted to prove that impressions can be made upon the mind otherwise than through the recognized channels of sense? 'The patient experimentation of the Society for Psychical Research is probing subliminal processes and learning lessons of alternating personalities and abnormal states.' There is no objection in the world to all that; but it would take more than an alternating personality or an abnormal state to enable a mind to gather knowledge from another mind without the intermediation of intelligible signs. A sick man may act in a very singular way, but his sickness does not enable him to transcend the ordinary powers of humanity.

"The eminent professor speaks of the cures wrought by suggestion (hypnotism); but seeing that the suggestions are made by intelligible signs, verbal or other, we find no support here for the telepathic hypothesis. We really gather from the professor's remarks that while a great many persons—some of high intelligence and of recognized position in the scientific or philosophical world—have been pottering away at this matter of telepathy and other phases of spiritualism for a great many years, things are to all intents and purposes just as they were before all these laborious researches began. This is not just the way the professor puts it; his words are: 'A formidable range of phenomena must be scientifically sifted before we effectually grasp a faculty so strange, so bewildering, and for ages so inscrutable as the direct action of mind on mind.' Sometimes the reason why a thing is inscrutable is because it isn't so; and that, we suspect, is the explanation in the present case. One hypothesis which the pro-

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fessor puts forward is simple to the last degree. It is that the molecular action of the brain, when thoughts are passing through it, is taken up by the ether and communicated to another brain in which it awakens similar thoughts. But the question we ask at once is why this wireless telegraphy between brain and brain is not going on all the time, and why we are all not driven crazy by the everlasting intrusion of other people's thoughts? If this is the process, why should neighboring brains be skipped, and the effect be produced upon one particular brain hundreds, perhaps thousands, of miles away?

"'It is henceforth open to science,' says Sir William Crookes, 'to transcend all we now think we know of matter, and to gain glimpses of a profounder scheme of cosmic law.' We really do not know when it was *not* open to science to do this *if it could;* and we do not see that the telepathists and other denominations of spiritualists have in any appreciable manner improved the situation as regards the probability of the thing being done. They have contributed floods of talk and tons upon tons of printed matter, and have worked thousands of people into variously grewsome conditions of mind; but if any one can point to a single distinct advance in scientific theory due to their peculiar methods, we can only say that we do not know what it is. Professor Crookes has been one of the foremost scientific workers of his day; and we find it hard to believe that he can be under any illusion as to the futility of the efforts of the spiritualist school. At the same time he is entitled to the utmost freedom of thought and utterance; and if he believes there is still hope of important gains to humanity from the side of spiritualism, he is justified in holding his position; and while we may think he is sadly misled, we must accord him the respect due to eminent talents and unquestioned sincerity."

IMPROVED TELEPHONE-EXCHANGE SYSTEM.

THE new telephone-exchange system now being introduced in New York, and expected to result in increased efficiency, is thus described in the New York *Sun:*

"The silvery voice of the telephone girl is to go. She will no longer be permitted to chat with the subscriber's office boy or to 'sass' the subscriber. No longer will she ask if you are through and then add, 'Why didn't you say so?' You will not even be permitted to hear the gentle voice call across the wires to a friend: 'Mamie, are you going to wear that pink waist to-morrow night at the Lady Telephone Operators' ball?'

"The inventor has done it all. He has conceived a new switchboard for telephone exchanges which makes an automaton of the telephone girl. Thus the halo of romance about the girl is wafted away by a system of wires and spokes and lights, and the farce-comedy author of the future will have to return to his old stock-in-trade—the hotel clerk, the 'Rube' in town, or the young widow and the gay husband.

"Managers of telephone companies have been made prematurely old by complaints against 'sassy' operators. Big rewards have been offered to the man who could prevent these disagreements between subscriber and operator, and at last that man has come. The results of his work will be apparent a week from to-day, when the new and wonderful switchboard will be placed in operation at Harlem.

"It is known as the common battery system. Instead of ringing and 'helloing' until your tongue is paralyzed, you will lift your telephone from the hook. Instantly a small electric lamp opposite your number on the switchboard will be lighted, and will remain lighted until 'Central' asks your number. You answer and 'Central' says all right. That is the limit of your conversation with the once sociable 'Central.'

"When the connection is made this light goes out and another light appears. Under the new system 'Central' will know that you are busy as long as the second light remains lighted. When you are actually through, you place your telephone on the hook, which cuts off the second light. Another light appears to tell 'Central' that the conversation is ended and you are disconnected.

"Finally, there is a larger lamp over each operator's head which is kept lighted as long as a subscriber is calling. This is largely for the aid of the 'boss,' who will know whether 'Mamie' and 'Maggie' are talking with one another when they should be attending to business."

A Remarkable Tree.—*Cosmos* (September 17) prints a letter from M. J. Garnier, who writes from Kurawa, Australia, under date of April 30, as follows: "Here is a fact that is not well known even in this country. We could not imagine how the natives here manage to live without water; we were told, indeed, that they had to get along with the rain-water that collects, once or twice a year, in the hollows of rocks; but this explanation seemed altogether insufficient, and I continued to get all the information I could, both from prospectors and from a few negroes that knew a little English. But these latter could tell me nothing. Finally a Protestant missionary, the Rev. Barton Parkes, put me in communication with a better-informed native, who told us of the existence, in this country, of a tree whose roots are impregnated with fresh water; and as they spread out near the surface of the ground, it is easy to pry them up with a pointed stick. They are carried along on a journey, and when the dryness is extreme the natives collect in the regions where these trees are the most abundant.

"I at once set about finding these trees, and we had the good fortune to discover some in a place called Windermere, between Black-flag and Kurawa. The leaves of the tree, altho it grows in rocky places, are extremely green; its wood is soft compared with that of the other trees of the country, which is generally very hard; its flowers are as large as a ten-sou piece and are greenish; the fruit is of the size of a small wild cherry; finally, its roots, of which we gathered specimens, consist of a succession of nodosities, sometimes of the size of a large ear of corn. The blacks eat them after they have drunk the water from them. In taste they resemble our radish. Doubtless, from this description, a botanist would recognize the tree, but the use that the natives make of it is perhaps yet unknown." — *Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"WE have already noted," says *Cosmos*, "the use of fence-wires on the Australian plains as telephone-conductors. According to *The Australian Agriculturist*, this use is becoming general, and the farmers thus commonly communicate over distances of 12 to 20 kilometers [7½ to 12½ miles]. . . . Unfortunately the wires conduct lightning as well as the feeble telephonic currents, and animals that take refuge against the fences are often killed by a stroke that reached the earth at some distant point and was conducted to them by the fence."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"MISS M. A. ELLIS contributed a paper to the British Association on the human ear as a means of identification," says *The Scientific American*. "She pointed out that the helix, or outer rim of the ear, and the general shape of the pinna, or whole outer ear, were the most useful for purposes of identification. Ears do not change shape after childhood, altho they enlarge slightlly after middle life. From the varieties of sixty-four pairs of ears, many belonging to individuals noted in art, science, and literature, printed from life by Miss Ellis, it has been found that the right and left of each pair of ears usually vary in shape."

DISAGREEING AUTHORITIES ON HEREDITY.—"In the *Revue Scientifique* for April last," says Dr. D. G. Brinton in *Science*, October 28, "Dr. Cesare Lombroso, in an able discussion of the relative influence of heredity and environment, announced the conclusion that 'the influence of environment is potent enough to annihilate all ethnic traits.' At the meeting of the German Anthropological Society in August of this year Professor Kollmann, of Basel, in an address on the same subject, stated the dictum of science to be that 'the influence of heredity is far stronger than that of environment. The ethnic traits are immortal and persist, tho the peoples who bear them may disappear from history.' These are two of the most eminent authorities among European anthropologists. As the traditional circus man said: 'You pays your money and you takes your choice.'"

THE FUNCTION OF BLOOM.—As is well known to botamists, but not so well known to the general public, says Prof. C. E. Bessey in *Science*, the white powdery coating on some leaves and fruits is waxy in nature and is called "bloom" in technical works on botany. Its function has received some attention, Mr. Darwin having made it the object of some studies in his later years. In a recent number of *The Laboratory Bulletin*, of Oberlin College, is a short paper by Miss Roberta Reynolds, giving the results of a series of experiments which show that when the bloom is removed from the epidermis the transpiration of water is greatly increased. Thus in case of *Agave utahensis* the loss was about two and a half times as much from the leaf which was without bloom as from that with the bloom. It was observed, also, that on damp days the difference between the leaves was less than on dry days; so, too, there was less difference in the case of young leaves than when old ones were used.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

STATE CHURCH VERSUS FREE CHURCH IN EUROPE.

ON the European continent, particularly in Germany, the most prominent men in the church, both of the Liberal and Conservative schools, are practically a unit in maintaining that, at least in Protestant countries, union between state and church, as this has come about through historic causes, is a blessing to all concerned. Comparisons are frequently made between free and state churches, in which the former is freely criticized in comparison with the latter. Quite a fair discussion of this problem, with special reference to the advantages for practical church work afforded by both kinds of churches, we find in the *Zeitschrift für Theologie und Kirche*, the organ of the advanced school of theological thinkers in the Fatherland. In it (Vol. 8, No. 5) Prof. K. Sell discusses this question, from which we condense as follows:

The number of free churches in Europe is small in number and small in membership. They are: (1) The Moravian Brethren; (2) Reformed independent churches in the Swiss cantons of Geneva, Vaud, and Neuchatel, as also in Holland, France, and several congregations in Germany; (3) some separate Lutheran congregations in Germany, organized into the Breslau and Immanuel synods, together with the free synod of Saxony and of Hanover—all small bodies; (4) the two free churches of Scotland; (5) the free church of Italy, as also the Waldensian church.

All these churches, except those of Italy, originated in the efforts of a prehistoric movement aiming at a deliverance of the church from the control of the state, and in the interests of a development of a deeper state of piety and spirituality than was found in the state churches. The oldest and the most venerable of these free churches are the Moravian Brethren, and this is really the only free church actually conducted in accordance with the ideals of such a communion. As advocates of the free-church system we find some of the ablest theologians that Europe has produced, especially Vinet in Switzerland and Chalmers in Scotland. Only the former, however, has a theory and practise fully declared for the entire separation between state and church.

The weaknesses of the free church with its individualism and its being bound within certain fixed confessional limitations are conspicuous in many directions. Among these must be counted their inability to accomplish high ends in educational work and theological scholarship. With the single exception of the Scottish free churches they have practically done nothing of permanent moment in this direction. Only the state is able to supply the means for the establishment of schools on a larger scale. Only the state can permit that freedom of research and that liberty in scientific investigation which are absolutely necessary for the true advancement of research and the development of the highest type of scholarship. In this department the theology and the theologians of the free church, which are bound by their conservative confessionalism, is hemmed in on all sides. The most potent factors and forces in this domain, in the nature of the case, must be looked for in the state churches with their greater latitude and liberty.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

An Experiment in Christian Communism.—An interesting experiment in Christian communism is described in *The Outlook*. It was inaugurated near Columbus, Ga., about a year ago with the support and under the auspices of such men as Prof. George D. Herron, of Grinnell, Iowa, and Ernest Howard Crosby, of New York. The community established is known as "The Christian Commonwealth," and it has a membership at present of about seventy souls. *The Outlook* says:

"The practises of the outside world are exactly reversed in this Christian community. The bond which holds the association together is not self-interest, but brotherly love; instead of competing with one another, they cooperate: the strongest and ablest regard their gifts, not as a means of self-aggrandizement, but as an opportunity for service. Every new member is expected to give to the association all that he has, but poor men are received without admission fee of any kind. All that is necessary is assent to the following statement of faith: 'I accept as the law of my life Christ's law that I shall love my neighbor as myself. I will use, hold, or dispose of all my property, my labor, and my income according to the dictates of love for the happiness of all who need. I will not withhold for any selfish ends aught that I have from the fullest service that love inspires.' The system is one of complete communism. Private property is limited to personal effects; all land and capital are owned by the community collectively. There is absolute equality within the association. Every member is asked to do his share in the necessary work, and receives in return all that is needful for his daily life. The colonists have several hundred acres of land, which are being rapidly brought under cultivation. There is an orchard, a nursery garden, a sawmill, a blacksmith shop, and a dairy. Commonwealth has its own post-office, and a printing-press from which is issued the monthly organ of the association, *The Social Gospel*, edited by George Howard Gibson and the Rev. Ralph Albertson."

FATHER HECKER AND THE AMERICAN IDEA IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

THE Spanish-American war has produced a repercussion in the bosom of the Roman Catholic church that, in the opinion of Mr. J. Murphy, is likely to have far-reaching consequences. The principles that motived the action of the United States in this war, he says, have their counterpart among the theories and tenets that animate the dogmatic doctrine of a large portion of the Catholic ecclesiastics in this country. These theories are more or less at variance with the traditions that obtain in Rome. Hitherto they were tolerated there; but the war has stirred up a certain amount of bitter resentment, which has caused some incidents of a piquant nature.

Mr. Murphy then proceeds to give a brief narrative of some recent events which explain the meaning of these statements. He refers to the two currents of feeling existing among the Roman Catholic clergy in this country: the one represented by the progressive Americans, who wish to bring the principles that underlie the United States Government into the affairs of the Catholic church, such men as Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Keane, and Archbishop Ireland; the other represented by the Jesuits, the Germans, and, to a minor extent, and for different reasons, Archbishop Corrigan. The majority of the American clergy are with the liberal element, which has drawn upon itself a certain amount of ill feeling in Rome.

An incident most clearly illustrating the antipathy existing between these two currents of feeling, according to Mr. Murphy (who writes in *The Open Court*, November), was the publication of "The Life of Father Hecker," by Rev. Father Elliott. Father Hecker was a practical and liberal-minded man. He did not pay much attention to canon law and the traditions of the church, but looked every-day facts squarely in the face. He was patriotic in his impulses, and frequently dwelt upon the necessity of good citizenship without special regard to the Catholic church.

Father Hecker's ideas were given special emphasis in a paper prepared and read by Monsignor O'Connell before the International Catholic Scientific Congress in Fribourg, Switzerland, August of last year. A pamphlet containing his ideas was then published broadcast over Europe. Mr. Murphy says:

"The liberal ideas embodied in the pamphlet left the inference that the satisfactory working relations of church and state in this country might be profitably put into actuation in other lands, and even in Italy itself, to the great spiritual gain of the church. The pamphlet was a shell in the opposing camp, and its true import was accurately gaged by those most interested in the matter. It was well known that among the thoroughly business-like prelates of the United States dissatisfaction reigned as to the administra-

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tion of the church. It was known that these prelates were asking themselves if the Roman Catholic church was to be really catholic, that is, universal, or if it was to be simply national, that is, Italian; and if the entire interests of the Catholic church were to be identified with the question of the Pope's aspirations for temporal power. It was recognized that with the publication of this pamphlet the American prelates were now growing outspoken and assertive in a manner that augured ill for the future. Jesuit and Dominican felt that theories and tenets dear to them were being rudely shaken at their base. The war broke out, and the wrath of Dominican and Jesuit was turned against all things American. The time, they felt, had come for a vigorous parry and thrust against 'Americanism,' as the liberal theories of the United States clergy began to be designated.

"A French priest dealt the blow. One Father Magnen, a member of a religious community, got together materials for a volume which he entitled 'Études sur l'Americanisme,' with the subheading 'Le Père Hecker est-il un Saint?' Father Hecker's personality was again made the motive for the debate on 'Americanism.' The Platonic question of discovering whether Father Hecker is or is not a member of God's elect was a mere introduction to a fierce personal attack on the more prominent members of the American party, and to the syllogistic proof of the semi-schismatic character of the church which they represented.

"This book was to be published in Paris, and in accordance with the rules of the Index Expurgatorius it should bear the imprimatur of the archbishop of that city. Cardinal Richard, however, on reading the book, informed the author that he could not give his imprimatur to a *libelle* and to a publication which was a mere calumnious attack on the United States episcopate. The author then brought his book to Rome. He added the name of a publishing firm in Rome to that of the true publishers in Paris, and altho this action was *in fraudem legis* and foreseen and forbidden by article 41 of the rules of the Index, he readily obtained the Vatican imprimatur. For this imprimatur the direct responsibility belonged to the Master of the Sacred Palace, Fr. Lepidi, a Dominican monk and a candidate for the cardinatial purple.

"The publication of a similar volume with a Vatican imprimatur produced nothing short of amazement to the general public into whose hands it fell. But it was lauded to the skies in a review published by the Jesuit Fathers, and their encomiums were given prominent insertion in the clerical organs in Rome. In face of the insulting provocation directly put upon them, the American prelates did not think it behooved them to remain silent. Archbishop Keane, who lives in Rome, went to the Vatican to make direct representations to Cardinal Rampolla. The pontifical secretary of state disclaimed all connection with the libelous volume. Neither the Holy Father nor he, he declared, knew anything about it, they deeply deplored the publication, and energetic measures would be taken against those who were at fault.

"A liberal newspaper in Rome soon got wind of the affair and denounced the disingenuous action of those who had authorized the publication. To this an answer was made in the name of the Master of the Sacred Palace. It affirmed that he had read and studied the book, that he had thoroughly appreciated its contents, but that considering their importance he had desired to obtain the most authoritative approbation possible and had submitted it to the Holy Father himself. His Holiness, Fr. Lepidi was made to allege, read the book, and approved its publication.

"Shortly after a Paris newspaper published a number of testimonials in favor of Father Magnen's book from members of the French episcopate, and from those chiefly, by a strange coincidence, who had been most notoriously mixed up in the Diana Vaughan hoax. Furthermore, Father Montsabré, the Dominican monk and master of asceticism who acquired celebrity by preaching many Lenten seasons to the cultured congregation of Nôtre Dame de Paris, added the weight of his word to the controversy. He had previously read, he stated in a letter to Father Magnen, *cette insupportable Vie du Père Hecker*. He had now read Father Magnen's reply. He thoroughly agreed with it. It had only one defect, and that was to treat the American prelates and their doctrines with *trop de douceur*.

"A similar series of facts needs but little comment. Obviously an influential section of those who are in the very inside machinery by which the Roman Catholic conscience is directed from the Vatican dread the advance of what, for conciseness, we may call the American idea. Not all of them probably go so far as the cardinal, holding high office in Rome, who in a recent colloquy with a French journalist referred to a rumor concerning Archbishop Ireland, and frankly expressed a hope that the '*quasi schismatique église*' of the United States was not going to have a second cardinal. The vast majority are well aware that dogma is in no risk of being tampered with. But they feel that with the ascendency of the ideas which the Americans advocate many an old tradition dear to their hearts must go forever. The question of temporal power would soon be in risk of being rudely shaken, and even much of the pageantry of court life at the Vatican would have to be abandoned. Those Americans would gradually be seeking a practical answer to the oft-raised query, Why, if the Italians are so conspicuously incapable of governing themselves, should they be allowed a monopoly of the government of the Catholic universe?

"The American idea must accordingly be resisted with all possible energy. Thus, altho we see Leo XIII. liberal and republican enough when it is a question, say, of France, we perceive that for the United States the strictest conservatism is put in vigor. The laicization of the schools in France is going actively forward and there is no protest, and yet when Archbishop Ireland experimented with a lay school over here—and, remember, it was only an experiment and on a small scale and as a matter of practical necessity—all hands were raised in horror, and he is still under the imputation of having committed a bad action.

"Not all ecclesiastics, however, having influence in the government of the church are against Americanism. Cardinals there are, and prelates and monks and lay dignitaries, who are thoroughly in sympathy with the movement. They lack the courage of their American brethren. They believe that, the cause being good, it is sure to go on. They are confident that the American prelates will not be wanting in the necessary perseverance. They hope through their exertions a renovation of the church, in so far at least as it is a visible, tangible body and a thing of this world."

THE ANGLICAN CONTROVERSY OVER RITUALISM.

THE controversy over the alleged ritualistic Catholic practises in the Church of England continues with increasing vigor and intensity, all classes of publications, secular and religious, and all shades of religious belief being represented among the disputants (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, October 8). In an extended review of some recent church controversies Rev. Dr. Henry K. Carroll in *The Christian Advocate* (Meth. Episc., New York) sums up the situation in the English church as he sees it. He says:

"This is not a new controversy, as everybody knows. It is a development of the Tractarian movement. It calls itself Catholic, and looks upon the Reformation in a less favorable light than Protestants generally do. It expressly denies that it is Protestant. It does not like the word, nor what it stands for. It does protest against some things in Roman Catholicism, but not so vigorously as against certain Protestant doctrines and practises. It was supposed that this movement had reached the zenith of its influence twelve or fifteen years ago, and that it would gradually decline when the prosecutions against it ceased; but it is now again causing trouble. The accusations of lawless practises directed against ritualistic clergy are numerous, and in provincial convocation, in diocesan convention, and in press and Parliament an exciting discussion has been in progress. Nobody seems to have a very definite idea what to do to bring about peace. Few suggest a resort to the processes of ecclesiastical or civil law. Perhaps the remembrance of how the Queen intervened in behalf of a ritualist who was imprisoned less than twenty years ago convinces most reflecting minds that legal methods would not be successful. The Catholic churches have, substantially, the Roman mass and use altar lights, incense, chasuble, and biretta, the mixed chalice, and wafers; they also practise the eastward position, private confession, veneration of the cross, etc. Since an evangelical layman, John Kensit, openly denounced one of these services in St. Cuthbert's, Kensington, calling it 'idolatry' and getting himself arrested for 'violent misbehavior,' public atten-

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tion has been concentrated on 'lawless practises,' and the London *Times* publishes daily columns of letters attacking and defending them. As to the remedy, the consensus of opinion seems to be that it is in the hands of the bishops. Most of these are in sympathy with High Churchism, and can not be expected to call the clergy to account except in extreme cases. The Archbishop of Canterbury denies that there are many extremists. A few, he says, would like to carry the church to Rome and accept the domination of the Pope; but there are extremists, he insists, in the evangelical school who would favor an alliance with Protestant bodies. He seems to feel that one extreme is to be as much deprecated as the other. In one word, his policy is 'toleration,' and that is really the policy of the majority of the bishops. . . . There can be but one outcome of all this agitation—not division of the Church of England, not any important secession either to the Roman Catholic church on the one hand or to Nonconformist churches on the other, not the absorption of the church by the ritualists, but a larger comprehensiveness. There must be room for all schools in the national Establishment, and if ritualism ever becomes predominant and shows itself intolerant and persecutes, the fight for comprehensiveness now being waged for it will be waged against it."

For a view of the situation from an entirely different quarter we have the following from *The Sacred Heart Review* (Roman Catholic, Boston). It says:

"What the outcome of the struggle will be remains to be seen. The issue can hardly, in any case, be beneficial to the Anglican Establishment. If the Protestant or 'Low'-church party wins, and succeed in putting ritualism under a legal and ecclesiastical ban, there will follow a larger Romeward movement among the 'High' churchmen who have gone too far, in most cases, to recede from their position now and settle back into the 'Low'-church ranks. If the ritualists carry the day, the rift in the Established Church, which is already quite large, will yawn wider still; and the day of disestablishment will be materially hastened.

"There are two rather curious features about this deepening Anglican-Church conflict. One consists in the fact that the Nonconformists are taking part in it, and ranging themselves against the ritualists. They claim that the affairs of a state church interest every citizen of the state, whether or not he belongs to the church; and this claim is not so easy to upset as some folks may imagine. Just why the Nonconformists are fighting with the 'Low' churchmen is not altogether plain, unless it be that they consider those the weaker party to the fray. For what the Nonconformists have in view is the prolongation of the fight, it being their belief that the more protracted and bitter the struggle proves, the sooner will dawn the day of disestablishment."

In the opinion of *The Living Church* (Prot. Episc., Chicago), the agitation against ritualism is, in largest measure, "a political movement." It quotes with approval from a correspondent who says that "it is a Radical and Orange attack upon the church, and is designed, first, to furnish the now disgruntled and disunited political minority in England with a rallying battle-cry; and, secondly, to bring about disestablishment." Referring to the action of Mr. Kensit, *The Living Church* says:

"That wild and monstrous attack, egged on by politicians and Nonconformists, has had the effect of accelerating a settlement, in order that no real ground of complaint might remain, and that it might be seen that the war is being waged not against excesses of ceremonial, or questionable 'additional services,' but against the vital principles of the church itself. The most cheering feature of the situation is the fact that the bishops have not lost their heads, and there is no tendency among them to enter upon some ambiguous course of action with a view to 'casting a tub to the whale.'"

A recent address in England on this subject was made by Mr. T. M. Healy, the Irish leader, which has received very considerable attention from the English press. Mr. Healy considers especially the effect this campaign against ritualism will have on Ireland's cause. *The St. James's Gazette* reports his address as follows:

"That movement [against ritualism] might seem a long way from affecting Ireland at the present moment; but, in his judgment, it had a distinct bearing upon the public cause in that country. In the first place it undoubtedly affected them in their demand for the redress of the university question, because they found the spirit of bigotry had been stirred up in England by 'No-Popery' orations, which acted upon the masses, so that English Liberal members—at least many of them—were no longer willing to grant them equal rights in the matter of education with the Protestants in Trinity College. But it might also have a still more far-reaching effect—an effect which would have a bearing upon the action of the Conservative Party as well as upon the Liberal Party. The position of the Liberals was this. They wanted the Protestant Church disestablished, and the way they proposed to go about it was to maintain that that church was founded on the Act of Uniformity, that all its ritual and rubric depended upon statute, and that bishops had no guiding power whatever in the Established Church. The Conservatives, on the other hand, wished to maintain the Protestant church as by law established. They wished to do nothing whatever to disturb the relations between the bishops, the clergy, and the members of that church.

"But, undoubtedly, the Liberals, by pounding at the question of 'No Popery,' would reach many of the voters who differ from the Conservative Party, and might detach even members of the existing ministerial party, and might bring into power a Ministry elected on 'No-Popery' lines. Whether that Ministry were Liberal or Tory it was not easy at that moment to determine, but it imposed upon them the duty at this moment of special watchfulness and special circumspection."

DR. GUNSAULUS AND HIS NEW CREED.

THE letter of Rev. Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus in reply to the invitation of Plymouth church, Chicago (Congregational), to resume the pastorate of the Church in association with Rev. A. J. Haynes, the acting pastor, has attracted wide attention on account of its statement regarding creed tests of admission to the church. The letter names four conditions of acceptance: first, that he have as associate a man like the present acting pastor, Rev. A. J. Haynes, with whom, he says, he is in "substantial accord in matters relating to the faith and to the method of progress in the Kingdom of God"; second, that substantial provision be made for carrying on the work as he conceives it, and outlines it; third, that the work shall be arranged in harmony with his retaining his work as president of Armour Institute. The fourth point, relating to standards of admission to church-membership, contains the following statement:

"I am convinced that the first necessity for my laboring effectively at Plymouth Church, indeed the absolute requirement made by my heart and conscience, is the simplifying and strengthening of the articles of faith upon which the church sets up her banner and invites men and women to unite with her in the common task and hope of making this a better world. I would make our statement less theological and more religious. I would insist upon the orthodoxy which Christ had in mind when He said: 'Not every one that sayeth, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in heaven.' Entrance to the church ought to be simply saying, 'By Thy help, I will,' in answer to the command of Jesus, 'Follow Me.' A true sorrow that one has been wrong, an honest turning from wrong to right, desire to be like the Master, trust in Him as one who has the right to guide and rule our lives, willingness to take His spirit and put it into all our life and labor; these are the fundamental and ethical ideals I would emphasize; and I would substitute these for theological statements, which, however true they may be, concern themselves with matters as yet unconsidered by many truly Christian men and women, and may not be decisive at the springs of conduct which Christ saw are the fountains of life.

"Let me illustrate my meaning. One of the greatest and most profound Christians of modern times uttered what I believe to be the unspoken feeling of many a like-minded and high-souled man and woman, when Abraham Lincoln said: 'When I find a church

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which has as its creed the Lord's Prayer and the Sermon on the Mount, that church will I join.' Now, I would have Plymouth Church open a door large enough to admit a man as religiously great as Abraham Lincoln, however small he might be theologically. I am not fearful of the consequences of this letting down of the bars. Indeed, I would let them down one by one; by the side of such a mighty Christian man a little child might also toddle in unbewildered by formularies, in simple obedience to Him who said: 'Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of heaven.' I would make the invitation and method of entrance into the church as wide and inclusive as her Founder made them. I would not be less glad to see flocking to the church the theologians and the saints if they do not forget Him who, while He was the first great liberal in religion, was also the most searchingly exact as a Master, who said: 'Come, all ye who labor and are heavy-laden, and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you and learn of me, for I am meek and lowly of heart. My yoke is easy and my burden is light.' In a word, I would make the Christian church as Christian as Christ Himself.

"Day and night I am joyfully laboring with men for the enlargement of the reign of Jesus on earth whose lives are the eloquent confessions of His essential lordship over them, but they are not in the visible church. They actually do belong to the true and invisible communion. If I reach any heaven of God, I expect to gladly greet them or be greeted by them. I would be as liberal and as narrow here as I expect to be there. Why must we postpone the cordial acknowledgment until after we die? Shadowy and arbitrary lines will vanish then in the white light of essentials. . . . . .

"Experience has proven to me that the line of demarcation which an intellectual apprehension of the truth only makes between a good man inside the church and an equally good man outside the church is fantastic, and wickedly confuses the value Christ placed upon real faith and noble character with the value doctrinaires have placed upon an assent to human conceptions of divine truth. Theology is the vision of God. I believe the church ought to be true to Christ's words, 'Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.' The only line of division which is fundamental runs so deep and high that on the one side are those who feel in them no response to the moral divineness of Jesus of Galilee, and who do not want to be like Him, and on the other side are those who do feel the moral divineness of Jesus of Galilee and who do want to be like Him. That line is as deep as the soul of man and as basic as the nature of God. According to that line I would labor and pray. I would make the church as exclusive and as inclusive as the Spirit of Christ. I believe it ought to have as large and firm a gateway on earth as it will have in heaven."

Acting on the suggestion of Dr. Gunsaulus, the congregation of Plymouth Church at a subsequent meeting unanimously adopted the following creed:

"We accept the various historic confessions of faith in Christendom, notably the Apostles' Creed, the Nicene Creed, the Burial Hill declaration, and the creed prepared by the commission of 1883 as a basis, ever growing and yet to be enlarged, upon which the Congregational churches stand, and, recognizing these symbols of doctrine as thus valuable and important, we seek and enjoy fellowship with Congregational churches and the church of Christ universal. However, we ask of those who seek fellowship with Plymouth Church simply the cordial participation with us in the following form of admission.

"After the Lord's Prayer is offered, the minister shall say:

"'Dearly beloved, called by God to be His children through Jesus Christ, we give hearty thanks to God, who by His Spirit has opened your eyes to see and your hearts to receive Jesus as Lord, and who has inclined you to present yourselves at this time to make confession of Him. Do you join with the members of this church in the following statement of faith: We believe in the life of service and love as lived by Jesus; we accept His words as our guide and will strive to live in His Spirit?'

"Response: I do.

"Having truly repented of your sins and heartily forsaken them, you devote yourselves to the love, obedience, and service of Jesus Christ; you take His Word as the law of your life and the Holy Spirit as your comforter and guide, and, trusting in His grace to confirm and strengthen you, you promise to follow Him in all things, to walk with His disciples in love, and to live for His Kingdom. You (each of you) do covenant with this church to join in its ordinances and public worship, to subscribe to its rules and discipline, to strive for its purity and peace, and to honor your high and holy vocation by a life of piety toward God and benevolence toward your fellow men. Is this your pledge?

"Answer: It is."

In commenting on this statement of faith *The Congregationalist* (Boston) says:

"This creed places Plymouth in full fellowship with Congregational churches, and at the same time renders it possible for it to receive any one to membership who gives credible evidence of regeneration, and expresses his desire to live a Christian life. There is no disavowal of evangelical doctrines, and no intimation of a liberalism which denies the deity of the Lord Jesus or the converting work of the Holy Spirit. The older members of the church say that Dr. Gunsaulus never preached with more evangelic fervor than now, that in this respect he is not surpassed by Mr. Moody."

The Northwestern Christian Advocate (Methodist Episcopal, Chicago) devotes an editorial to the subject, in the course of which it says:

"If Plymouth, as a congregation, aims at certain good works among people who do not accept the pith of 'the creeds,' we have no reason to demur. However, we would be compelled to object if Plymouth should declare that its position and aims amount to a rebuke to or a repudiation of the bodies of Christ whose creeds may or may not be longer than its own. It is not understood that Plymouth so proposes to do. It seems to wish to accept members who are not Christians, and whom it hopes and will aim to build into Christians. Some other churches whose creeds are as long as the longest so receive people into membership. The Methodist Episcopal church receives unconverted people upon probation only, but other Methodist churches which have abolished the probationary rule either admit the unconverted or assume that all whom they receive are converted.

"Since Plymouth does not propose to found a denomination of its own kind, and is a separate and distinct body that aims to minister unto souls who are expected to become Christians, it has the right to proceed upon its own conditions. If it leads multitudes to Christ, all will rejoice. If it serves to convince people that church-membership is formal only, and that the Christian life does not tend to formulate certain statements concerning spiritual things that come into human consciousness, Plymouth's ministry will be of doubtful value. Some kinds of churches undoubtedly do good to people who sincerely think themselves unable to be in other churches. The lax churches, however, that serve as a kind of escape for men and women who wish to run away from their full share of Christian obligation, surely are not equally useful and valuable. Plymouth quite necessarily will be an experiment, as its pastors doubtless admit."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A RECOMMENDATION that the word Moravian be dropped from the title of that denomination, and that the name be changed to "The Brethren's United Episcopal Church," was submitted at the Moravian Synod, at Lititz, Pa., recently. The proposition, however, was defeated by a large majority.

NOW that various missionary boards are planning to enter upon an active campaign in Hawaii, says *The Watchman*, Boston, it would be well for them to issue some authoritative statements as to just what should be done in the islands. "The public mind is greatly confused by contradictory statements. We are told by a certain set of men that education and religion are more highly diffused in the islands than in New England, and by another set that the condition of things was so bad that a handful of Americans were amply justified in seizing the political control of the kingdom. Whom are we to believe?"

ACCORDING to *The Westminster Gazette*, Prebendary Wordsworth, of Lincoln Cathedral, has come upon some valuable finds. Among them is an inventory of the fifteenth century relating to the sacred relics at Lincoln Cathedral. The list of relics includes St. Hugh's head, the beard and chasuble of St. Peter, teeth of St. Cecilia and St. Christopher, a bone of St. Lawrence, a finger of St. Katherine, the collar-bone and part of the breastplate of St. George, some links of chain wherewith St. Katherine bound a fiend, a portion of the Holy Sepulcher and of the table from the upper room at Jerusalem, and a part of St. Andrew's cross.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

OPPOSITION TO AN ANGLO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

DURING the present Anglo-French controversy, British papers every now and then refer to a supposed agreement between Great Britain and Germany, which is to lead to the partitioning of the Portuguese colonies in Africa, the defense of British interests in China, and even an offensive and defensive treaty. To what extent the British papers really believe in the existence of this agreement it is hard to determine, but it is certain that there is in Germany a strong and growing opposition to the supposed terms. The German Colonial Association has lodged a protest with the Chancellor against the rumored sacrifice of German interests in South Africa, and has received a reassuring answer. The association is a very powerful body, to which men of all parties adhere. The *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, says:

"That Britain covets Delagoa bay is well known. But the Portuguese are in no hurry to part with it, and Germany's colonial interests command attention. This explains the negotiations. The idea of a defensive and offensive alliance is a gross exaggeration. The British press does not remember that England is not an eligible candidate for such an alliance, as a new cabinet may follow very different lines in its foreign policy. On the other hand, Germany is not at all inclined to bind her foreign policy."

In the *Deutsche Revue*, Stuttgart, M. v. Brandt expresses himself to the following effect:

It is doubtful that the agreement means more than that both powers have delimitated certain spheres of interest with regard to the Portuguese colonies, promising to refrain from encroaching upon each other's preserves. At any rate, the English press has not modified its anti-German attitude. But that need not disturb us. British statesmen will hardly pay much attention to the newspapers in this case. Great Britain has enemies enough, and it can not be advantageous to her to cast around for more.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* asserts that even in China Germany has no reason to embroil herself with Russia to please Great Britain, especially as the latter power has not offered any concessions to Germany. What has been accomplished is merely a division of spheres of interest with regard to railroad-building and trading-posts. In England it is recognized by many papers that the proposed alliance can not be popular with the Germans. *The Home News*, London, describes the situation as follows:

"The idea is not altogether popular in Germany, and some of the German papers are actively denouncing it. They declare that English policy is brutal and selfish and that Germany has less to fear from Russia. What they mean, of course, is that English enterprise has accomplished so much that if Germany does not attack English interests, her chances of commercial development are considerably restricted. Nor is this view wholly wide of the mark. In England the *entente* is objected to in some quarters on precisely similar grounds. Germany has ambitions, and will probably realize them at the expense of Great Britain. Possibly, however, the arrangement which has been arrived at is only a specific agreement on certain well-defined points."

The *Journal des Débats*, Paris, says:

"In London they are not tired of telling us that Germany is in perfect accord with England on the Egyptian question. The English even flattered themselves that the Emperor would consent to be received in Cairo by the British as masters of the country, but their invitation was politely declined. No doubt Germany has abstained from a policy unfavorable to Great Britain, but, on the other hand, the official German papers have informed us that no third power is affected in the least by the Anglo-German agreement. Hence Germany is not prepared to furnish the English with any backing."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WILL FRANCE AND ENGLAND COME TO BLOWS?

IT is again asserted that France is willing to withdraw her military mission from Fashoda, if Great Britain offers adequate compensation. A portion of the Bahr-el-Ghazel province the French mean to retain; they also mean to have free access to the Nile, guaranteed, as they claim, by well-defined treaties. M. Liotard, the head of the expedition which Marchand finished, has expressed himself as follows to an interviewer:

"We have now an outlet on the Nile, and for this we have worked since 1885. . . . About Fashoda itself nobody cares, and we are willing to give it up. But we must have a place on the Nile, and we will get it, too. It is of the utmost importance to us to have a post on the Nile connecting that river with Ubanzi and the Kongo. I fancy that the French Government will put its case as follows: We must have a post on the Nile, Fashoda or some other place."

The *Éclair* thinks an agreement could easily be arrived at if only England would cease to demand the evacuation of Fashoda as preliminary to all negotiations. The *Matin* thinks the business will be settled quietly if the British cabinet is firm against the jingoes. The *Journal des Débats* says:

"Lord Salisbury is an Englishman of the good old school and a nobleman. . . . We believe in his good will, and are convinced there are certain things he would not like to do. But why, when he shows that he is disposed to negotiate, does he allow some of his ministers to behave like unruly schoolboys, and to deliver exciting speeches? . . . Is England trying to wound our honor, or is it Fashoda she wants?"

Meanwhile war preparations are said to continue in England and France, altho, according to the descriptions of these preparations as given in the cablegrams, neither government seems to be doing much. But the British press is in an intensely excited state, and most continental papers believe that the British newspapers mean to provoke a struggle. *The Pall Mall Gazette* is of the opinion that the war would be rather a good thing. It says, in effect:

Our trade might suffer momentarily, but we would gain much in the end. We would close up all French ports, and seal up the Channel. We would sweep away French trade, and take at our leisure such French colonies as we think worth taking. We would regulate our position in Egypt, relieve Newfoundland of the French, make a present of the New Hebrides and New Caledonia to Australia. We would overthrow the present boundary of Siam, put an end to French ambitions in China, divide West Africa as we choose, and have something to say in Morocco, etc.

The Amsterdam *Handelsblad*, which sides strongly with Eng-

FRANCE (TO BRITANNIA): "Huh! If I had teeth like that I wouldn't show 'em." —*Le Rire, Paris.*

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land as regards Fashoda, thinks this is somewhat too light-hearted. That England could suffer serious reverses few Englishmen believe. The doctrine that France's colonization schemes must be kept free from antagonism to England's interests, and that she must not presume to cross the path of the Briton, is expressed in nearly every British paper. "It must be clear enough," says *Money*, London, "that there can be no concession on the part of England. Rarely, if ever, has the expression of public feeling in England been so plain and unanimous, and this fact must have impressed every member of the Government." *The Daily Graphic* suggests that the Marchand mission be arrested and bundled out of the country if it does not leave soon. This paper and many others think it would be wise on the part of England to proclaim a "protectorate" over Egypt at once. But some thoughtful writers think the experiment might be dangerous. Prof. Goldwin Smith, writing in *The Sun*, Toronto, says:

"A very different scene would be opened if Great Britain, under the guise of declaring a protectorate, were to annex Egypt. She is pledged to the other powers against annexation, and her seizure of that country with the command of the Suez canal, whether it led immediately to war or not, would place her in an attitude of permanent hostility and menace to the rest of Europe. It might not unlikely be the signal for a general combination to put limits to her ascendency and restore the freedom of the seas. There is no doubt a party in England, with Mr. Chamberlain at its head, which, intoxicated with the sense of maritime power, wants to provoke a fight. It would learn what, to a manufacturing and commercial country, is the cost even of a successful war."

A few English publications cautiously point out that, as Mr. Leonard Courtney puts it, "war with France is not as small a matter as some people think," and that the discrepancy between the British and French fleets is greater on paper than in reality. *The Saturday Review* mentions that no less than five of the reserve battle-ships at Portsmouth are armed with muzzle-loaders. In speed, too, the British navy is not all that could be desired. Five of the French ships are in all probability faster than the English, and there is a lack of fast auxiliary cruisers. *The Saturday Review* suggests the purchase of the fast vessels recently sold by the Germans to Spain. But the paper will not hear of a French "outlet" on the Nile, and it censures the few English papers which suggest concessions. It says:

"The latest news is that the French have agreed to evacuate Fashoda, and it is more than hinted that they will be allowed to retain certain posts in the Bahr-el-Ghazel, if indeed they are not given an outlet on the Nile. We refuse to believe that Lord Salisbury has conceded to them this outlet on the Nile. . . . No; what the French want is a port on the Nile above Fashoda as a *place d'armes*, in order to intrigue with Abyssinia, and if possible cut the wasp's back of English possession by barbaric invasion. This must not be conceded to them in spite of the short-sightedly generous editors of *The Westminster Gazette* and *The Daily Chronicle*. In the interests of peace it must be denied them, and it will be, for in such a matter Lord Salisbury will never dare to act against his cabinet, and we are certain that Mr. Balfour, to say nothing of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, will refuse to sanction an act of almost criminal weakness."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A Bad Country for Bogus "Extras."—Each country has its own peculiar restrictions upon "personal liberty," and that one of the restrictions that prevail in Germany bears hard upon the newspaper publisher is indicated in the following story from the Berlin *Tageblatt:*

"May 28 an 'extra' was offered for sale, with the usual cries of 'Latest news!' 'Special cable!' etc., to which was added, as a further inducement, that 'Spain had won a great victory' and the 'Americans were totally defeated.' A lieutenant of police, noticing the disappointment on the faces of the purchasers, inquired the cause, and found that the 'news' was only what the regular dailies had already published—that an American attempt to land in Cuba had been repulsed. The lieutenant asked the purchasers of the 'extra' whether they wished to make a charge, and the vendors and publishers were arrested.

"The accused Pauli admitted that he had published the 'extra,' but pretended that he really thought the information conveyed to be exclusive. His companion, Lindner, would not acknowledge any responsibility. The state prosecutor suggested three months' imprisonment for Pauli, and three weeks for Lindner. But as Pauli had twice before committed the same misdemeanor, the court sentenced him to six months, and Lindner to one month. The court was influenced in its decision by the consideration that a swindle of this kind is no more excusable than any other deception."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A GERMAN-AMERICAN DEFENSE OF AMERICAN CHARACTER.

THERE have been many signs of impatience among German-Americans over the reports of utterances unfavorable to this country in the German press. Among the Germans resident here is Prof. H. Münsterberg, of Harvard, who writes to the Berlin *Zukunft* to correct what he conceives to be a mischievous misunderstanding of the American character. We summarize his letter as follows:

I have met an American woman who informed me that she had never seen a joyous face in Germany. She had evidently been informed that the Germans are crushed by officialism, and the suggestion that no one could be happy there remained with her. In a like manner the German traveler meets here only men steeped in egoism and without ideals. The Germans are very able students of what is on the surface. They are well informed with regard to American national economy. But their accounts of American legal and educational affairs are often misleading, and their psychological analysis is chronically wrong. Now, I will admit that American idealism is harder to prove than American aptitude for mechanics, altho it would be easy for me to show that more verses are written around this New-England inlet than anywhere in Germany, and that more attention is given to philosophy. These, however, are not serious matters; but what about the almost uncanny tendency of the Americans to dispense their charity secretly, their love for religion and religious sciences, which are even open to women? Moreover, it will be found that the wealthy American passes twenty-four years of his life ere he pores over a ledger, while the German is put to work at seventeen, and I need hardly point out that American periodicals have a circulation never dreamed of in Germany, and that even the poorest can not do without their newspaper. All this may only be the result of the desire for knowledge. Idealism can not be proven; one must accept the unprejudiced judgment of men who know the people as they are in their homes and at their work in this case.

The American is not only very polite and hospitable, he is willing to assist to a degree which we at home would ridicule. He trusts everybody. Where I boarded during the summer the house was not closed a single night. The American business man hunts success very energetically, but he does not care for money itself. He wants a fortune because in a country without titles and orders wealth is the only measure of worth. He never tries to save himself trouble by his money. People who live only on the income derived from the interest on their capital are unknown, and an American never provides his daughter with a dowry. But the German reader refuses to believe such arguments in favor of American idealism. He only remembers the stories of lynchings and of corruption he sees in his own papers, and he does not know that many of them are merely jokes for which the comic papers alone are responsible. Now, Choate, the famous lawyer, declares he has never had reason to doubt the incorruptibility of an American jury during forty years' practise. But the German papers think they know better; they think American justice may be bought.

Professor Münsterberg finally draws attention to the fact that the United States has now entered upon a career of international

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politics very different from her former isolation, and he prophesies that the Americans will have revenge if the Germans refuse to modify their opinion of American character.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE APPROACHING ANTI-ANARCHIST CONGRESS.

IT seems now pretty certain that the anarchists really intended to murder Emperor William when he came to Cairo, and this may lead to energetic measures against them all over the world, since this plot follows so quickly upon the murder of the Empress of Austria. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"There is something ridiculous in the idea that great governments should be menaced by little crawling and malignant modern versions of the sect of the assassins, and they have every reason to take steps to put a stop to such a ridiculous state of things. . . . Nothing is more natural and, indeed, more proper than that the powers should come to the resolution to make an end of this lugubrious farce. They have an easy means of carrying out their intention, if they will only look facts in the face and deal with them on sensible principles. All they have to do is to agree that the avowal of anarchist principles is in itself a criminal offense. They have every justification for taking this step. In every country the law provides a means of putting a man, who openly threatens the life of another, under restraint. The anarchists are forever menacing assassination, and after the terrible lessons we have received from the opera-house in Barcelona, the murders of President Carnot, of Don Antonio Canovas, and of the Empress of Austria, it would be childish to treat their threats as mere loose talk and as a safety-valve for angry passions. The plea that civilized states can not refuse to give asylum to political offenders is inapplicable to this case. Nobody wants to refuse a safe refuge to the genuine political refugee. . . . It will be an extraordinary proof of weakness of mind, and of the slavery to which mere formulas have reduced the more feeble sort of 'Liberals,' if Europe really can not find some means of doing a thing which is advantageous, is thoroughly justified both by the circumstances and on sound principles of justice, and which also is so easy to effect if only it is resolutely undertaken."

The Spectator has no objection to special laws against anarchists, provided they are tried before a jury. Similar opinions are expressed by most English papers, with the exception of the London *Saturday Review*, which sneers at the police reports. It says:

"Regarding this matter of police busybodies, we should like just to hint that it would be well for the European public to reserve judgment about the wonderful anarchist plot against the German Emperor that has been discovered at Alexandria, or Jerusalem, or Jericho—we really forget which. The manufacture of dynamite plots—and of dynamite—by the continental police is an overdone industry."

The *Epoca*, Madrid, hopes that the United States, "a country which has always shown great vigor in suppressing discontent against its own Government," will join in suppressing international anarchism. In France and Germany, in Austria, Russia, and Italy, every one agrees that "professional murder for the sake of notoriety," as the Rome *Tribuna* expresses it, must be suppressed. Even the *Freisinnige Zeitung*, Berlin, edited by Richter, the "German Healyite," thinks precautions necessary. The *Zeitschrift für Social-Wissenschaften*, Vienna, nevertheless points out that legislation is of little avail as long as Italy, the hotbed of anarchism, is not reformed. We quote as follows:

"As long as Italy retains her bad form of government with rusty social grievances and a much too fast increasing population, so long will Italy inundate the neighboring countries with her proletariate and continue to infuse unhealthy germs into healthy organisms. . . . No international congress can remedy the evil."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

THE French Government has at last consented to a revision of the Dreyfus sentence on the part of the Court of Cassation. This court bears an excellent reputation, yet it is doubtful whether strict justice will be done. The "anti-Dreyfusards" are very strong and very violent. The republic is in danger, and, in the opinion of the best authorities in and out of France, only a leader is wanted to establish a monarchy. Charles Dupuy is credited with saying: "*J'entends depuis quelque temps le galop d'un cheval, mais je ne sais pas qui le monte*" [I have listened some time for the gallop of the horse, but I do not know who will ride him], and with him thousands are anxious to discover the dictator. Then there are the row-at-any-price people, like Rochefort, who has suddenly come out in defense of the army which he reviled so long. "If the Court of Cassation orders a new trial, its judges should have their eyelids cut off, large, hungry spiders should be placed in nutshells over their eyes, to eat the eyeballs out of their sockets," writes the ex-communard in his *Intransigeant*. The *Petit Journal*, which circulates considerably over a million copies in France, says:

"The new Ministry must remove all trace of the plot against the army and the country. The enemies of our national independence shall not triumph. The agitation of the Dreyfusards must be stopped for good, the army must be protected against those who assail it. No means are too strong to enforce silence on the subject of the Dreyfus case."

The *Libre Parole* says it is time to free France from the Jews. The *Gaulois* hints that, if need be, a dictator will be welcomed to save the country from the Jews. The "Dreyfusards" nevertheless number among them many of the best French papers, and their influence is extending. The *Temps*, *Figaro*, *Petite République*, *Aurore* are all for revision. The extraordinary resignation of General Chanoine, who laid down his *portefeuille* as Minister of War while in the Chamber of Deputies, is severely criticized. "What a mass of guilt must be in the general staff!" says the *Pétite Republique*. Georges Clemenceau writes as follows in *Aurore:*

"We will have to be killed to render us silent. And even that

THE CHINESE EMPRESS-DOWAGER.
From a Picture in the Peking Palace.

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will not help the liars and criminals who thus violate justice in France. Tho beaten to-day we will win in the end, for the guilty parties are now known, and we will continue to point them out until justice is done. The victors of to-day will be the beaten of to-morrow; justice itself will pity them, so low will be their fall."

Ives Guyot writes:

"The Court of Cassation can not be abolished, and it will do its duty. All these threats, all this opposition, will only increase its prestige and encourage it to do its duty. The Chambers may lend themselves to corruption, Chanoine may act even more incorrectly than Cavaignac and Zurlinden, yet the verdict in the Dreyfus case will be revised. Everything the enemies of Dreyfus do to prove his guilt only tends to prove his innocence."

Considering the fact that a sober paper like the *Matin* acknowledges that France can not justly be proud of her generals, it is not wonderful that the papers outside of France are unsparing in their criticism. In *The National Review*, London, Mr. F. C. Conybeare attributes the attitude of the army to Jesuit influence. He says:

"In the leaving examination (at the Ecole de Guerre) one of the examiners, a general after the heart of Drumont, gave Dreyfus lower marks than he was entitled to because he was a Jew. Dreyfus detected the unfairness and successfully exposed it. D'Ormescheville relates the incident, and then comments as follows: 'It may be remarked that the mark of which Captain Dreyfus complained was secret, and one justly wonders how he could have found out about it, save by some indiscretion which he committed or provoked. As, however, indiscretion is his leading characteristic, we need not be surprised at his having been able to find out these secret marks.' Dreyfus 'complained that this mark had been given him from *parti pris*, and because of his religion.' . . . In a good French regiment it is to-day impossible to be an officer without professing rigid Catholic and royalist opinions. Most French officers are pupils of Jesuit crammers; and the system of promotion *par choix* instead of by seniority, intended to reward efficiency by those who a few years ago introduced it, has been simply used as an engine of favoritism, and for the advancement of good Catholics. At the same time Catholic clubs for soldiers have been started in all the barracks, and the enforcement of military service on seminarists, instead of laicizing the priests, as was hoped, has clericalized the army."

This opinion of an English writer finds its corroboration in an article in the *Matin*, by Senator Ranc, who says:

"The whole business can be traced to a clerical-military coalition, which is very dangerous to the republic. Boulangerism, now called Nationalism, is used by the Jesuits for their own purposes. Michelet has gaged the matter rightly. Whenever the church, he says, finds that its privileges, its rule, its wealth are in danger, the church seeks to create a diversion and instigates the masses against the Jews. A revolutionary desire to defend Christian capitalism by an attack upon the Jews, and readiness on the part of plutocracy to serve the church are at the bottom of the antisemitic movement. The patriotic *cabotins* naturally join the combination."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, thinks the revision will now come, tho it comes in spite of the French people, the majority of whom care little about justice in the matter. In Germany and Italy, the countries supposed to have profited by Dreyfus's espionage, he is still regarded as innocent, as an *enquête* by the Vienna *Wage* among German and Italian diplomats shows. In Germany the idea that the Emperor should have been in secret correspondence with Dreyfus causes great amusement. The German press nevertheless are not displeased with the turmoil in France, which is supposed rather to strengthen the position of Germany. The case would be different if a strong monarchy were established. Bismarck's opinions on the subject are quoted a good deal just now. We quote them as follows from the *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Berlin:

"It is not our business to make France powerful by assisting in the establishment of an orderly monarchy there. I am sure the French would not do it for us if God pleased to inflict the misery of republican anarchy upon us. . . . France does very well as the 'horrible example.' If she were to give another exhibition of what the Commune is like, she would strengthen the monarchical sentiment in Germany. We want the French to leave us in peace, and so long as they remain republican they are not dangerous."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Jews of France.—In view of the Dreyfus affair and the antisemitic agitation connected with it in France, it is of interest to learn exactly what the status of the Jews in that country is. The *Kurier*, of Hanover, gives the following data on the subject:

Among the eleven or twelve thousand Jewish families in Paris, there are at most five or six hundred who belong to the really wealthy class and occupy a high position in the financial world. Here it is that the power of the Paris Jews is to be found, the chief representatives of this class being the house of Rothschild, with its many milliards of money. Next to these stand the names of Heine, Fould, Dreyfus, Hirsch, Erlanger, Königswarter, Camondo, Ephrussi, Haber, Schnapper, Guenzburg, and others. All of these Jewish bankers are also engaged in large transactions in foreign lands, even as far as Russia and South America. They spend money lavishly, and are the owners of palaces, country-seats, race-courses, etc. Rothschild, as the owner of 150,000 or even 180,000 hectares of land (375,000 to 450,000 acres), and of a mass of real estate in Paris, is the greatest holder of properties and of vineyards in all France. The other two or three thousand Israelitish families in France who enjoy a goodly amount of wealth are engaged in all kinds of business, even in the book trade and in printing. The trade in diamonds, in old and modern works of art, is almost entirely in Jewish hands. Between three and four hundred Jews are officers and officials, many of whom are physicians, engineers, savants, professors, authors, journalists, musicians, and actors. Of the five or six hundred richest Jewish families there are only a few some members of which have not become Christians. Four or five young ladies of the Rothschild family have embraced the Christian faith and have married Christian husbands. The Princess of Monaco is a daughter of the Jewish family Heine; and another daughter is the Countess of Elchingen, and both are converts. In some thirty of these families all the daughters have received Christian baptism and have been married to Christians. Several of the wealthiest Jewish families, *e.g.*, the Oppenheims, Count Cohn d'Envers, have all become Christians. The French nobility and the leading society people in general have already been to a large degree intermarried with Jewish families. The same state of affairs exists also in the lower ranks of Jewish society, many members of which have been Christian, mostly through marriage.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

ACCORDING to a Manila correspondent of the *Journal des Débats*, Paris, there is much distress among the employees of the late Spanish administration. The Americans will do nothing for them, the deposed Spanish officials have no funds, and so many are absolutely destitute.

AMONG the anecdotes told by Moritz Busch in his latest book is the following: "When the present Emperor of Germany was a little boy, his governess one day found it necessary to inflict bodily chastisement. She said, however: "Believe me, your Highness, it pains me as much as you?" "D—Does it h—hurt in the same p—place?" inquired the victim of her discipline.

PESSIMISTS tell us that the trees of America will soon have gone the way of its big game. But they will not vanish from the earth for all that. The Prussian Forestry Department has planted American oak, hickory, maple, and other American trees in large numbers, and as a new tree is raised for every one cut down in the Prussian forests, some rare trees may be preserved.

DURING the visit of Emperor William at Constantinople some placards were posted complaining of the alleged waste of the people's money in entertaining the friend of Turkey. As the Orientals love display, and as complaints regarding the manner in which the Sultan expends his income are unknown among the overwhelming majority of Turks, the German papers think these placards were provided by the agents of a power not friendly to Germany, especially as no protests are posted when the Sultan shows his liberality to the Queen of England or the Pope.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The trade opportunities in Porto Rico have become a matter of such live interest and importance to Americans that the financial condition of the island is a subject calling for attentive consideration. Philip C. Hanna, our consul at San Juan, sends to the State Department, under date of October 26, a report on the currency in Porto Rico which we reprint entire.

I am informed that in the year 1895, up to which time Porto Rico had for its monetary unit the Mexican silver dollar, Spain called in the Mexican silver dollars from Porto Rico and issued a special coin known as the Porto Rican peso, for the exclusive use of the island. Bankers and merchants here inform me that said issue of silver amounted to between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 pesos, and it is their belief that about 6,000,000 silver pesos are in circulation here at this time. Part of said issue having been carried away and quite an amount having been lost and destroyed, I am of the opinion that 6,000,000 is about the correct estimate of the amount of the silver pesos still in circulation in Porto Rico and this group of islands. This coin, which is about the size of an American silver dollar, is of light weight and is estimated to contain about 30 to 40 American cents' worth of silver. The peso is the monetary unit—the basis of trade in this group of islands. The Spanish bank of Porto Rico, which has its headquarters at San Juan, issues paper which consists of "promises to pay" so many pesos. There is also a bank of issue at Ponce which issues the same kind of paper. The silver and the paper money have always circulated at the same rate, excepting during the late war, when the people of Ponce became skeptical concerning the soundness of the Bank of Spain at San Juan and refused for a time the paper of its issue. However, I think the solvency of the Bank of Spain of Porto Rico, at San Juan, is now a generally accepted fact, and its paper circulates throughout the island as usual. The peso of this island has always fluctuated like wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade. Since I have been on this island, I have seen the peso nearly at par with American money, and within ten days an American dollar was worth $1.80 of the peso. Gold was sold here during the war as high as $2.45, and on some parts of the island, I am told, as high as $2.70. When the United States army landed at Ponce, the rate of exchange at Ponce was $2.25, and in other parts of the island it was higher; but our people began to need change, and the bankers took advantage of the situation, with the result that within two weeks United States money dropped from $2.25 to $1.50.

Of all the locomotive-engine imports into Japan during 1897, 57 per cent. were of American manufacture. The rest came from British shops. These figures represent an increase over those of the year before of 31 per cent. for the American and a decrease of 22 per cent. for the British.

American poultry raisers are invited to participate in the poultry exhibition to be held at St. Petersburg, in May, 1899. Copies of the rules and regulations may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, at Washington.

Consul-General Stone, at Cape Town, advises Americans to stay away from South Africa. He says: "Many unfortunates are stranded here without employment. I would advise Americans to stay away. Gold and diamonds are not for the many; all avocations are full; living is high; to go 'up country' is like jumping from the pan into the fire, for the conditions there are not encouraging."

A Cuban Chamber of Commerce has just been organized in Havana to advance Cuba's commercial interests, and especially her American trade.

Julio Carrié, of Buenos Ayres, formerly chargé d'affaires from the Argentine Republic to this country, is now in New York City on a visit. He

The only cheap lamp-chimneys there are in the world are Macbeth's — don't break. If you get the one made for your lamp, more light besides. Get the Index.

Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

Direct from the Factory

Christmas Suggestions

To any person who intends to buy *nice* furniture it will pay, and pay well, to send for our catalogue and investigate the positive advantages of buying "Direct from Factory at **Factory Prices.**"

This space is too small to give full details, but the following will give an idea of the extremely low prices at which we sell strictly HIGH-GRADE furniture.

Turkish Rocker

$29.50 buys this *luxurious* easy chair, No. 677 direct from factory, *freight prepaid*, sent "On Approval," to be returned *at our expense* if not positively the best leather chair ever sold at so low a price.

COVERED with best quality machine-buffed genuine leather. Has genuine hair cushions, tufted back, spring rockers, and ball-bearing casters. Choice of maroon, olive-green, or russet color leather. At retail, a similar chair costs $45 to $60.

Ladies' Mahogany Desk

$9.75 buys this dainty desk direct from the factory, *freight prepaid*, sent "On Approval," to be returned *at our expense* if not positively the best ladies' desk ever sold *at so low a price.* A dainty birthday or wedding gift.

FRONT is figured mahogany, tastily inlaid with pearl and white holly. Has French legs both back and front, two locks. Small drawer inside, places for paper, pen, ink, etc. Bottom of large drawer is of pretty bird's-eye maple. Trimmings are all solid brass (not plated), including the crest. This desk is polished like a piano, and from a dealer will cost $15 to $20. Ask for Catalogue.

Mahogany Music Cabinet

$8.00 buys this nice music cabinet, direct from the factory, *freight prepaid*, sent "On Approval," to be returned *at our expense* if not positively the best music cabinet obtainable at so low a price.

FRONT is figured mahogany, tastily inlaid with mother-of-pearl and white holly. Has French legs, adjustable shelves, and lock. Trimmings are *solid brass*, and bottom of drawer is pretty bird's-eye maple. This cabinet has a rich polish finish, and from a dealer will cost $12 to $15.

Home Desk

$19.50 buys this beautiful home desk, direct from the factory, *freight prepaid*, sent "On Approval," to be returned *at our expense* if not positively the best obtainable at so low a price.

THE DESIGN of this desk is almost perfection for a "home" desk. It combines all the practical features of a regular office desk—roll top, letter file, book stalls, sliding arm rest, plenty of drawers, pigeonholes, ball-bearing casters, etc.—and in a way that is graceful, artistic, and full of style. At retail it would cost from $25 to $35.

We Prepay Freight to all points east of the Mississippi and north of South Carolina. (Points beyond on an equal basis.)

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Makers of Office and Library Furniture

Direct from the Factory

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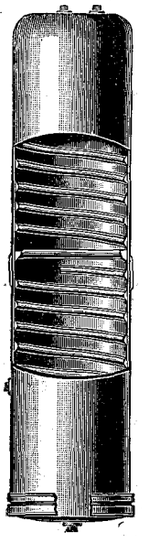
The Luxury of Bathing



is marred by hot water discolored from the galvanized iron kitchen boiler, which rusts inside and affords a lodging place for dirt. The smooth tin lining of the

BROWN BROTHERS' SEAMLESS COPPER HOUSE RANGE BOILER

never rusts; you can always get

CLEAN HOT WATER.

No Seams. No Rivets. No Leaks. Spiral rib guarantees against collapse.

BOILER BOOKLET FOR THE ASKING.

RANDOLPH & CLOWES,
Box 19, Waterbury, Conn.

RALSTON NEW PROCESS STILL

NO HEAVY LIFTING

required in operating the Ralston Still. Weighs only 7 lbs.—no larger than a tea-kettle; yet an official test shows a capacity of 22% more water per hour—and purer water—than other cumbersome Stills on the market. Verified report sent on application.

Distilled Water

is neither healthful nor refreshing unless aerated. Atmospheric air contains dust and germs in abundance that breed in water and pollute it. The Ralston New-Process Still is the only one in the world for family use that **Sterilizes** and **Purifies** the air with scalding hot steam and removes the dust. Officially endorsed by the

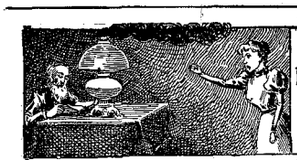
Ralston Health Club of America

by United States Government officials, and used by over 10,000 people in all parts of the world. **Highest Award and Gold Medal received at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha.** The best Ralston New-Process Still costs no more than the ordinary out-of-date kinds on the market. Made by skilled mechanics, of the best non-corrodible metals, and will last a lifetime. Cannot boil dry when neglected.

Cheap imitations of the Ralston Still, having our patented internal storage reservoir for retaining the distilled water, are being foisted upon innocent purchasers by extravagant and misleading claims. A corporation that steals others' ideas and exploits them as its own should be dealt with guardedly.

Send postal for illustrated booklet I, which explains everything.

The A. R. BAILEY MFG. CO., 54 Maiden Lane, N. Y.



DONT BLAME THE LAMP

when **the wick** is the culprit. **"The Brown Wick"** does not clog or creep, needs little trimming or care. Send your name for a **free** sample.

"Marshall Process" WICK

is wick perfection; insuring a steady brilliant flame.

Used by the leading lamp, stove and heater manufacturers, and made for every kind of burner known.

For sale by dealers everywhere.

NEW JERSEY WICK CO., Newark, N. J.

is very hopeful of increased trade between his country and the United States, and especially favors the establishment of an American bank in Argentina. On this point, he says:

"That would be a good idea for United States interests, and it would foster trade relations between the people of the two countries. Of course we do not need American capital, as there is an abundance of British capital in our country. All of our railroads thus far have been built with British capital. A few Americans have started in business in the Argentine Republic, and they are doing very well. There could not be a much better field in which to work. In a territory with a population of 4,000,000 we were able to export in 1897 goods of the value of $160,000,000. This same territory is capable of supporting 200,000,000 people. I think that the southern part of our republic is going to be the new Argentina. That section has a cooler climate, wonderful fertility of soil, and is free from locusts, which have been such a damaging plague in the northern part of the republic."

The gold shipments from Cape Colony for the month of September aggregated in value over five million dollars.

A South African customs union is about to be formed by the Orange Free State, Natal, Rhodesia, Cape Colony, and perhaps the South African Republic. The proposed tariff collects a duty of 20 per cent. on all proprietary preparations. The third schedule of the bill is the most important. It prohibits the entrance of "all articles of foreign manufacture bearing the names of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom."

Consul Halstead, at Birmingham, thinks that there is a good opportunity for American furniture-makers in England. He advises great care in packing articles.

PERSONALS.

BLANCHE WILLIS HOWARD, who died in Germany on October 7, wrote a successful story when she was twenty-six years old which made her literary fortune and determined the course of her life. The story was "One Summer," published in 1874. Fifty-four thousand copies of it were sold, and paid the author twenty-five cents each. Among her later books were "Aunt Serena," "Guenn," "Aulnay Tower," and a book of travels. In 1890 she was married to Baron von Teuffel, a German physician of note, who died two years ago. She was born in Bangor, Me., in 1847.

ADMIRAL MONTOJO'S report of the Manila engagement, recently received and published by the Navy Department, discloses the reason of the high esteem in which this gentleman is held by Dewey. "It is concise, plain-spoken, undeclamatory. Behind it," comments *Collier's Weekly*, "whoso reads may see the picture of a brave foe, the figure of a gallant old sailor fighting coolly, determinedly, never despairfully; firing his guns until there are no gunners left to fire them; passing, when his ship is shot from under him, to another; answering the hail of shell with the few cannon that remain undismounted still, encouraging his *personnel*; directing rescues; resisting to the last, resisting while his little squadron goes to the bottom about him, and, at the end, when wounded himself, retreating indeed, yet as a lion retreats, his face to the foe. Cervera himself could not have done better and, with entire deference to that hero, might not have done as well It is men like these and courage like theirs, the royal grit of them, their efforts to do or die, the fashion in which they front death and defeat, that should enable us to discover in Spain some of the luster of the glamour she has lost."

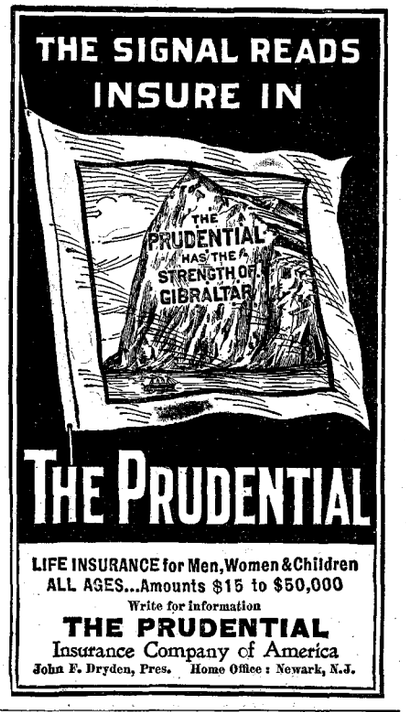
Is your Brain Tired?

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. T. D. CROTHERS, Supt. Walnut Lodge Asylum, Hartford, Conn., says: "It is a remedy of great value in building up functional energy and brain force."

BUSINESS GROWTH.

A new eight-story addition to the already extensive plant of the Larkin Soap Manufacturing Company at Buffalo has been begun during the past month. Their plant now consists of eight buildings, covering an acre and a half of ground. Five of these buildings, which range in size from three to six stories in height, have been built during the last three years.



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ALL AGES...Amounts $15 to $50,000
Write for information
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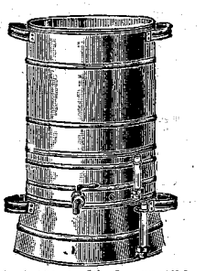
Insurance Company of America
John F. Dryden, Pres. Home Office: Newark, N.J.

"Pure Water



Does Not EXIST In Nature"

is a startling statement, but authentic (see booklet.) The only *safe* water, free from germs and inorganic salts, thoroughly sterilized, is that procured by distillation with

The Sanitary Still

Pure copper, lined with block tin, and indestructible. It fits any stove, and is as easily managed as a teakettle.

Twelve Styles—Double Capacity—Same Price
Only Still Recognized by U. S. Government

Write for booklets containing letters from prominent bankers, physicians and pastors from every State in the Union and several foreign countries.

The CUPRIGRAPH CO., 128 N. Green St., Chicago

PATENT APPLICATIONS
MUST BE WRITTEN WITH
PERMANENT INK

The attention of patent attorneys in particular, and the legal profession in general, is called to the recent decision of the Patent Office to refuse admission to papers written with fugitive inks—see Patent Office Gazette of September 13, 1898, page 1732.

CARTER'S IDEAL TYPEWRITER RIBBONS:
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are absolutely permanent, will stand the chemical tests of the Executive Departments, and are so guaranteed. **No other colors will.** For all machines, delivered charges prepaid, single ribbons, $1.00 each, $4.50 per half dozen. Safety and security are obtained only by using standard goods made by reliable manufacturers.

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FOR YOU

FOR that sour stomach use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they digest the food before it has time to sour, ferment, and poison the blood.

FOR loss of appetite take Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because food promptly digested creates a natural desire for MORE.

FOR loss of flesh use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets; they increase flesh in the only common sense way, that is, by digesting flesh-forming food, and assisting the weak stomach in disposing of it.

FOR gas in stomach and bowels, causing distress, belching, and headaches, use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets; always indicated in such cases.

FOR palpitation of the heart use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because this symptom, in nine out of ten cases, is caused from a disordered stomach.

FOR impure blood use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets; pure blood can only result from wholesome food thoroughly digested.

FOR every form of weak digestion and stomach trouble (except cancer of the stomach) Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest, most natural, most successful cure. No patent medicine, but composed of digestive acids, pepsin, bismuth, Golden Seal and similar valuable stomach remedies.

For sale by druggists at 50c. for full size package, or by mail from Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. Kindly ask your druggist first.

Irritable Stomachs

make irritable people. A food that is nourishing and that does not cloy the appetite is

Somatose

Somatose is a *Perfect Food, Tonic* and *Restorative*. It contains the nourishing elements of meat. Prepared for *invalids* and *dyspeptics* and those needing nourishment and a restored appetite. May be taken in water, milk, tea, coffee, etc.

At druggists, in 2-oz., ¼, ½ and 1 lb. tins.

Pamphlets mailed by Schieffelin & Co., New York, agents for Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld.

Current Events.

Monday, November 7.

—The **Cuban camp sites** located by Colonel Hecker are approved by Secretary Alger.

—The United States circuit court at Chicago upholds the constitutionality of the war-revenue acts, deciding that **transactions on the stock-yards exchange** are subject to tax.

—A steamer closely resembling the war-ship *Maria Teresa*, supposed to have foundered last week, is sighted off Cat Island, British West Indies.

—The **Cuban Assembly**, in session at Santa Cruz elects Domingo Mendez Capote president.

—The **Greek cabinet resigns.**

—The Russian admiral **forcibly removes Turkish troops** from Retimo, Crete.

Tuesday, November 8.

—**Elections** are held throughout the States for members of Congress, governors, and state legislatures which will choose national Senators.

—The **War Department Investigation Commission** takes testimony at Chicago.

—The coroner's jury at London, in the case of the **death of Harold Frederic**, returns a verdict of manslaughter against two "Christian Scientists" who attended him.

—**Max Alvary**, the German tenor, dies at Thuringia.

—Serious **election riots occur in Texas,** in which eleven persons are killed and five injured.

Wednesday, November 9.

—General Lawton is named to go to Cuba to investigate the feasibility of **using the Havana volunteers** as a civil guard during and after the evacuation by the Spaniards.

—**Lord Salisbury,** in a speech in London, outlines the British foreign policy.

Thursday, November 10.

—**In a race riot in Wilmington, N. C.,** eight negroes are killed, and three white men wounded.

—The **Canadian-American Commission** resumes sessions in Washington.

—**Senator Quay** announces his candidacy for relection.

—Lucchesi, the **assassin of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria,** is tried in Geneva and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

—The **capital of the New United States of Central America** is fixed at Chinindega, Nicaragua.

Friday, November 11.

—It is announced that the **German Emperor will visit Cadiz,** Spain, on the 19th of November.

—A resolution is adopted by the Norwegian Parliament providing for **a Norwegian flag** without the emblem of union with Sweden.

Saturday, November 12.

—It is announced that the **mining difficulties at Virden,** Ill., have been definitely settled.

—It is reported at Nassau that the *Maria Teresa* is lying off Cat Island, having been partially dismantled by the natives.

—**Princeton defeats Yale** at football.

—The texts of the **notes exchanged between this country and Spain** previous to the signing of the protocol are made public in Paris.

—**A Life of Parnell** is published in London.

—**The Pope** has finished a long Latin poem entitled "The Song of the Centuries."

The annual **convention of the W. C. T. U.** opens in St. Louis.

Sunday, November 13.

It is reported that the German Government has voluntarily sent to Washington an assurance that the **Emperor's visit to Spain** has no political significance.

—The Earl of Minto, the **new Canadian governor-general,** arrives at Quebec.

—A meeting of the **holders of the Cuban bonds** is held in Paris and a resolution adopted to apply to Spain and the United States for a recognition of their claims.

—It is reported and then denied that **Dreyfus** is dead.

$1.50 **LINCOLN FOUNTAIN PEN** **$1.50**

Solid 14kt Gold Pen in Hard Rubber Engraved Holder: simple construction, always ready, no shaking; works perfectly; no blotting. Equal to any $2.50 Pen.

Agents Wanted

Cut is two-thirds' size of $1.50 pen. Larger pens at higher prices. Live dealers sell and recommend the **LINCOLN,** or it will be sent postpaid, complete with filler and full directions, for $1.50. Buy it, test it; if not satisfactory, money returned.

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The Youth's Companion

Read with equal interest by each member of the household, for there is something in it for everybody, it is truly the ideal family weekly of America. For the .. ..

Thanksgiving Number,

November 24,

MISS MARY E. WILKINS will contribute an article with a delightful Thanksgiving flavor,

"A NEW ENGLAND GIRL SEVENTY YEARS AGO."

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS, HON. THOMAS B. REED, THE MARQUIS OF LORNE, MME. LILLIAN NORDICA and I. ZANGWILL will be prominent contributors to the 5 December issues.

THE VOLUME FOR 1899

will be the best THE COMPANION has ever published, more than two hundred of the most distinguished soldiers, sailors, statesmen, scholars and story-writers having been engaged to contribute to it. Every new subscriber will receive a

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CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

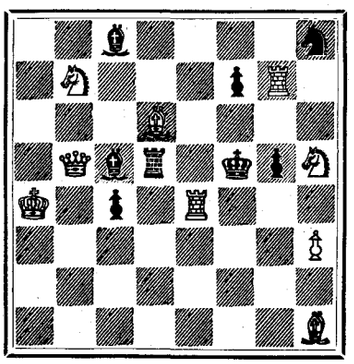
Problem 331.

BY P. F. BLAKE.

Second Prize Two-mover, *Brighton Society* Tourney.

(Nearly equal to Jesperson's First-Prizer.)

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

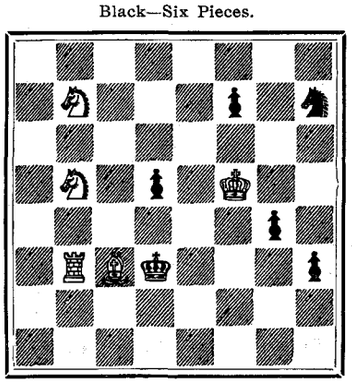
Problem 332.

BY FRANZ DUBBE.

From the Deutsche Schachzeitung.

Many solvers are asking for something hard, as our usual problems are "too easy," so we give you this four-mover, which has the reputation of being a great problem.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

White mates in four moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 327.

1. Q—Kt 4 / K—Kt 2
2. R x Q Kt P, ch / K—Kt sq
3. R—Q 8, mate

2. ..... / K—B 2
3. R x Q P, mate

2. ..... / K—R 3
3. R—R 5, mate

1. ..... / B x Q
2. R x Q Kt P / K x R
3. B—Q 3, mate

2. ..... / Any other
3. R—R 5, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Battle Creek, Mich.; Prof. Cooper D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; Dr. T. M. Mueller, Jasper, Ind.; R. H. Connerly, Austin, Tex.

Comments: "Very little variety on second; but key-move quite ingenious"—M. W. H.; "A study in Chess-dynamics"—I. W. B.; "Rather tame"—R. M. C.; "A very fine problem"—F. S. F.

F. A. Weade, Hinton, W. Va., got 526.

The Pillsbury-Steinitz Game (Vienna.)

Ruy Lopez.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	STEINITZ. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	STEINITZ. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	18 Kt(B3)-K2	K—K Kt sq
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	19 P—Q R 3	Kt—K 2
3 B—Kt 5	P—Q 3	20 P—Q Kt 4	Q—QKt 3 ch (c)
4 Kt—B 3	B—Q 2	21 K—R sq	Kt—K Kt 3
5 P—Q 4	Kt—B 3	22 Kt-K R 5	Q—Q Kt 4
6 B x Kt	B x B	23 Kt(K 2)—B 4	P—Q R 4
7 Q—Q 3	P x P	24 Kt x Kt ch	R P x Kt (d)
8 Kt x P	B—Q 2	25 Kt-K B 6!	K—Kt sq (e)
9 Castles	B—K 2	26 Q—R 4 ch	K—Kt sq
10 P—Q Kt 3	Castles	27 B x P	B—Kt 2
11 B—Kt 2	P—Q B 3	28 B x R	P x P
12 Q R-Q sq	Q—Q B 2	29 R x P	B—K 3
13 K R—K sq	K R—K sq	30 P x P	Q x P
14 Kt(Q4)K 2	Q R—Q sq	31 R (K)—Q	Q—Q B 6 sq
15 Kt—KB 4	B—K B sq (a)	32 B—Q B 7	Resigns.
16 Q—K Kt 3	K—R sq		
17 P—K B 3	Q—Q R 4 (b)		

Notes from Deutsches Wochenschach, Berlin, translated for the Times-Democrat, New Orleans.

(a) If White had allowed himself to be misled in advancing his K B P two squares, then Black would gain the advantage by 15 .., P—Q 4; 16, P—K 5, B—Q B 4 ch, and 17 .., Kt—K Kt 5 [or 16 P x P, B—QB 4 ch; 17 K—R sq, Kt—K Kt 5; or 17 Kt—Q 4, R x R ch; 18 R x R, Q x Kt].

(b) Apparently, White has directed his aim to stopping the B, whose advance to Q 8 must be prevented; however at the same time, he is preparing an attack by Castling.

(c) Of little worth, since thereby the position on the Q wing is weakened.

(d) A momentous mistake, which makes White's plot succeed. The K B P should have taken. Pillsbury intended, as he showed after the conclusion of the game, to continue then with 25 Kt (R 5)—B 4, P x P; 26 R—Q Kt sq, which continuation, however, Steinitz would have confuted in the following manner, as demonstrated by himself; 26 .., P x P; 27 B x P ch, B x B; 28 R x Q, P x R; 29 Kt—Q 5 (on any other move, the Q R P would advance) B—K 3; 30 P—Q B 3, B x Kt; 31 P x Kt, B x P and wins. However it is to be considered whether White, after 24 .., B P x Kt, could not have gone to K B 6 with the Kt; then Black would have been allowed to take in no way at all.

(e) Now this move decides at once, since Black is forced to take at Q R 4 on account of the threatened check.

Famous Men who Played Chess.

Walter Pulitzer in *The American Chess Magazine* (November), tells us of many of the famous men of the world who played chess or were interested in the noble game. He begins with Harun Al Raschid (caliph of Bagdad, 780–809), "who," Mr. Pulitzer says, "must have certainly known the game, to have understood the subtle Chessic reference contained in the following—which was sent to him by Nicephorus (Eyzantine Emperor, 822): 'The Empress Irene, into whose place I have succeeded, looked upon you as a Rukh (Rook?) and herself as a mere Pawn, therefore she submitted to pay you a tribute more than double she ought to have extracted from you. All this is owing to female weakness and timidity. Now, however, I insist that you immediately repay me all the money you received from her. If you hesitate, the sword shall settle our account.' The great Harun, being a hot-tempered monarch, scribbled (perhaps with a lead pencil) on the back of this missive: 'From Harun, commander of the Faithful, to the Roman dog Nicephorus: I have read thine epistle, thou son of an infidel mother. My answer thou shall see, not hear,'—and he was as good as his word, for then and there he marched into Heraclea, laying waste his enemy's territory and forcing him to plead for peace. As to Charlemagne, there is a story of his once having lost his kingdom over a game to Guerinde Montglare. Then, too, the Empress Irene (above referred to) presented the great king with a splendid Chess-board and set of men.

"It is on record that Canute the Great played. Carlyle in his 'Early Kings of Norway' relates how during a game between the illustrious Dane and the Earl Alf, some dispute arose which resulted in the Earl throwing over the board, for which rash act he was murdered by Canute's orders. . . .

"Of early English sovereigns there are traditions that King Arthur, William the Conqueror, and Richard I. played. Early English historians have affirmed that it was King Arthur who first ntroduced Chess into England, and that it was often his wont to play it with the Knights of the famous Round Table, while others have maintained that it was unknown to the Britishers nntil William the First brought it over from Normandy. It is, however, well known that Henry II. and Charles II. were much addicted to the game.

"From England to France (where I have reason to believe Chess, or Axedrez de la Dame, as it was called, was known long before it crossed the Channel), is but a step. Alexander Nickham in his "De Naturis Rerum" recounts a story about Louis the Sixth (King of France, 1008-37). It appears that Louis the Fat was fleeing from the field of battle after his defeat by Henry I., when a fearless knight pursued him, and, seizing his bridle, exclaimed, 'Hold! the King is my prisoner'; whereupon poor Louis, brandishing his sword in the air, cried, 'Flee, ignorant and insolent knave. In Chess, the King can not be taken,' and split his assailant in twain.

"Besides Louis, it is recorded, that many of the early French kings played the game.

"Alexius I. (Byzantine Emperor from 1001 to 1018) is reported to have played the game as a means of diverting his mind from the concerns of state. So at least says his daughter, the famous Anna Comnena, in her 'Alexiad' (1083).

There was John Huss, the famous Bohemian reformer, who confessed during his imprisonment in 1414, that it was his having played Chess in early life that made him so subject to irritable outbreaks.

One of the most justly celebrated rulers of the thirteenth century was Alfonzo X. of Castile, surnamed 'The Wise,' who, first by his causing the Bible to be translated into Castilian, and second by his own great code and other works, did so much for the advancement of the Spanish language and literature. Yet he found time to play Chess, and, what is more, wrote a treatise on it. . . .

Pope Paul II. (born 1468), who excommunicated Henry the Eighth of England, was quite a devotee, and played often with Paolo Boi, the famous Sicilian player, to whom, so the story runs, he once offered a cardinal's hat after having been brilliantly vanquished in the Vatican. But the Sicilian declined this honor. Among the other important personages who met Boi over the Chess board may be mentioned Sebastian, King of Portugal (1557–78), who was a good player and passionately fond of the game.

"It was Liebnitz (born 1046), the famous German philosopher and mathematician, who made that oft-quoted phrase, 'Chess is too much of a game for a science, and too much of a science for a game," which unfortunately seems to remain the popular idea of Chess even in this day. . . . John Oliver Hobbes says 'Artistic Chess is beyond the petty restriction of a science,' and this rings much truer than Liebnitz's narrow dictum, which perhaps she had in mind when she wrote.

"A sincere enthusiast of the royal pastime was Sir William Jones (born 1740), the first English scholar to master Sanscrit. As a result of his Oriental studies and long residence in India, he was enabled to throw much new light on the origin and early history of the game. . . . Sir William was among the first to venture the since accepted theory that Hindustan is the cradle of chess. (See second volume of Asiatic Researches). His fame as an Orientalist and linguist is secure, but he will be remembered as a man remarkable in many respects. There is true poetry in his "Caissa," one of the most charming, as it was one of the earliest, of Chess poems.

"Among noted Englishmen of this same period who worshiped at Caissa's shrine, may be mentioned Erskine, Gibbon, Fox, Lord North, and the Duke of Argyll. Francis Bacon played Chess, so did also Walter Scott."

Mr. Pulitzer promises to give us more information along these lines.

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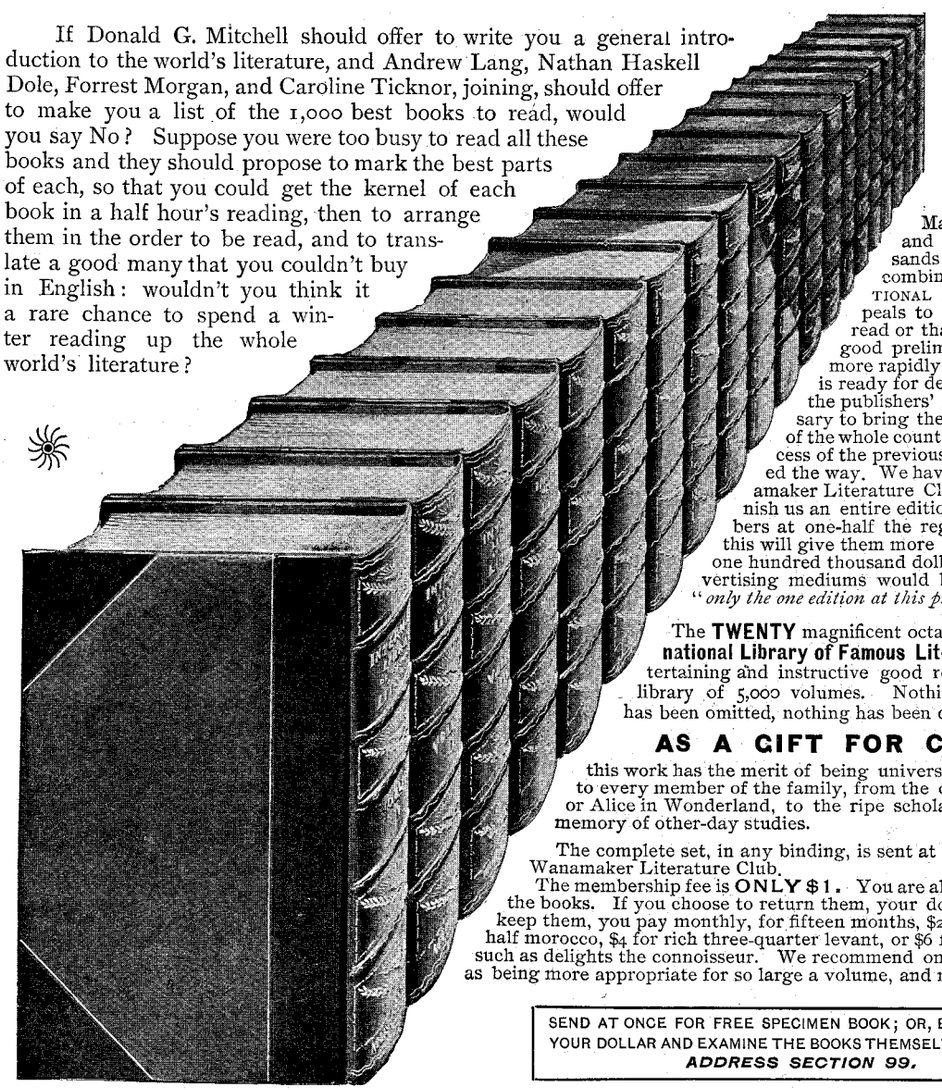

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